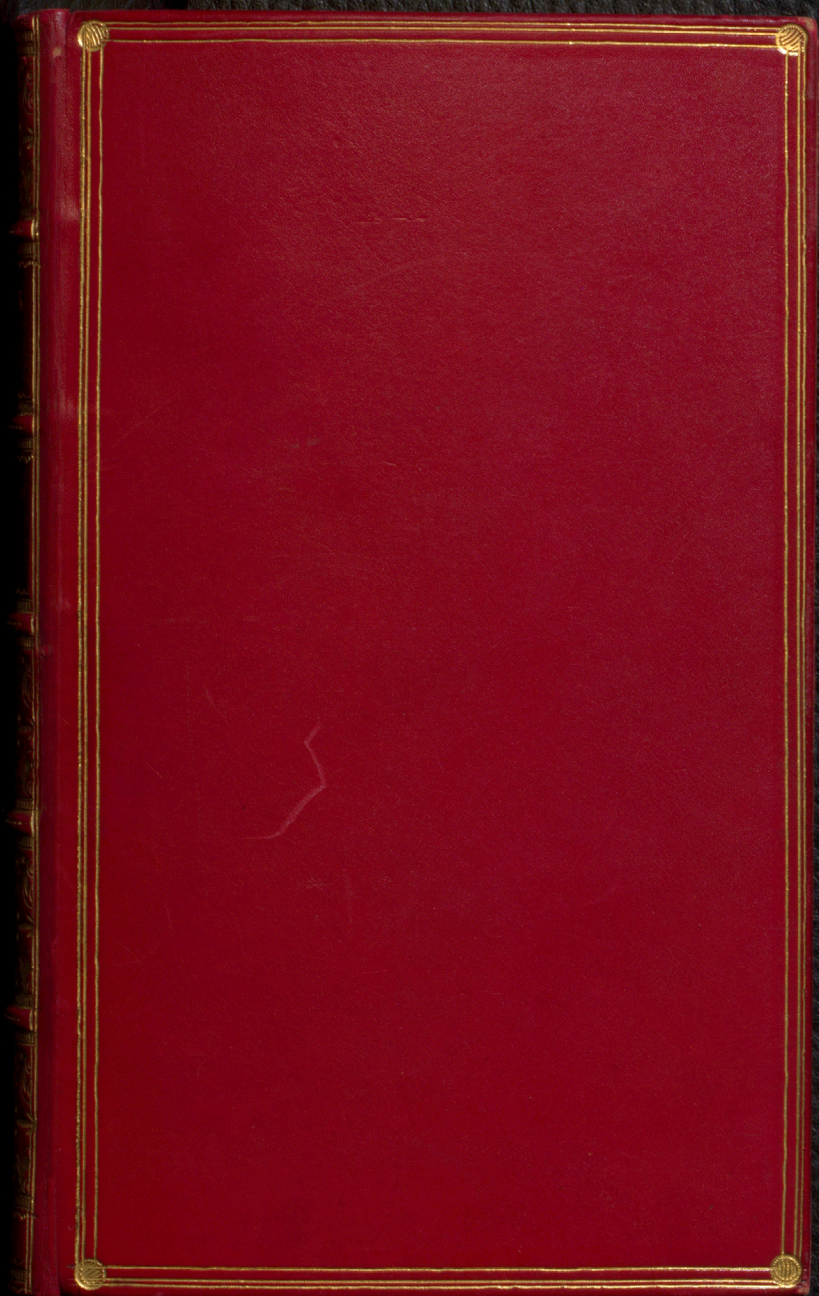
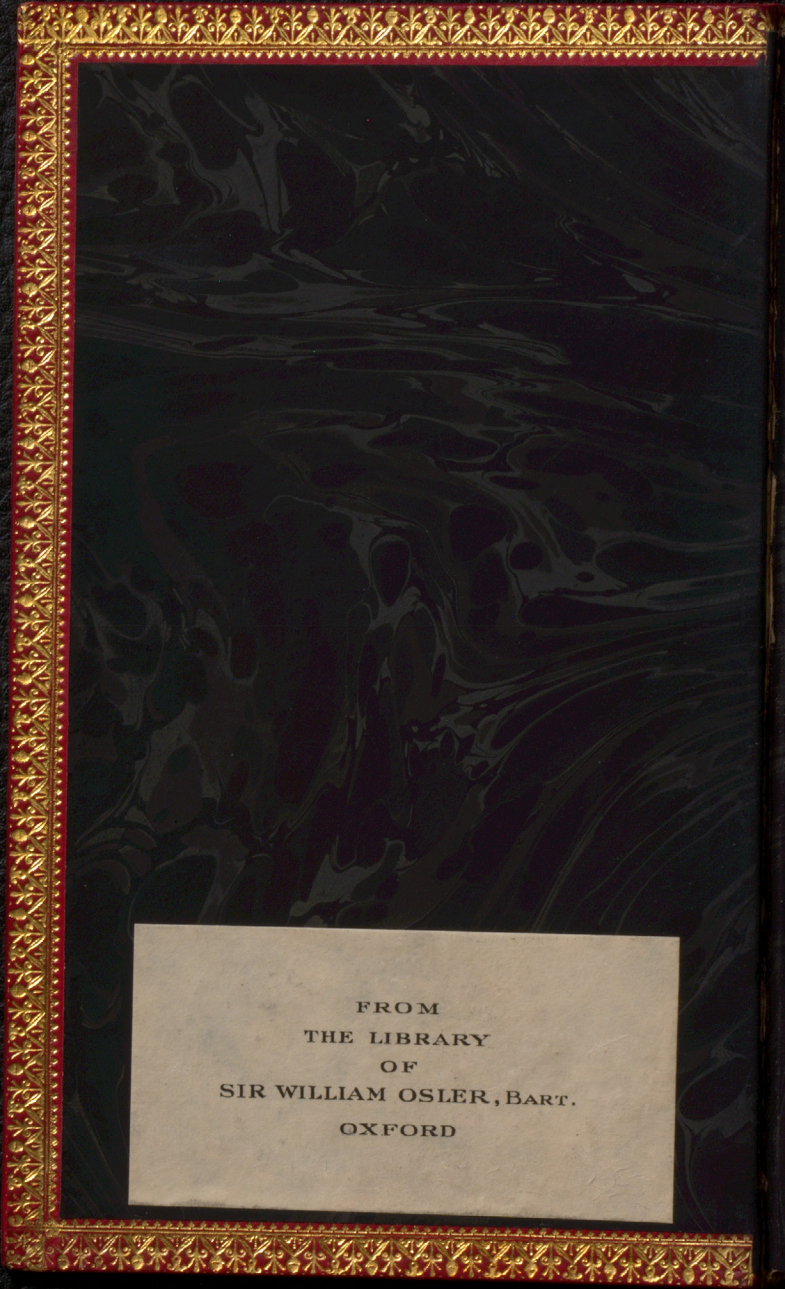
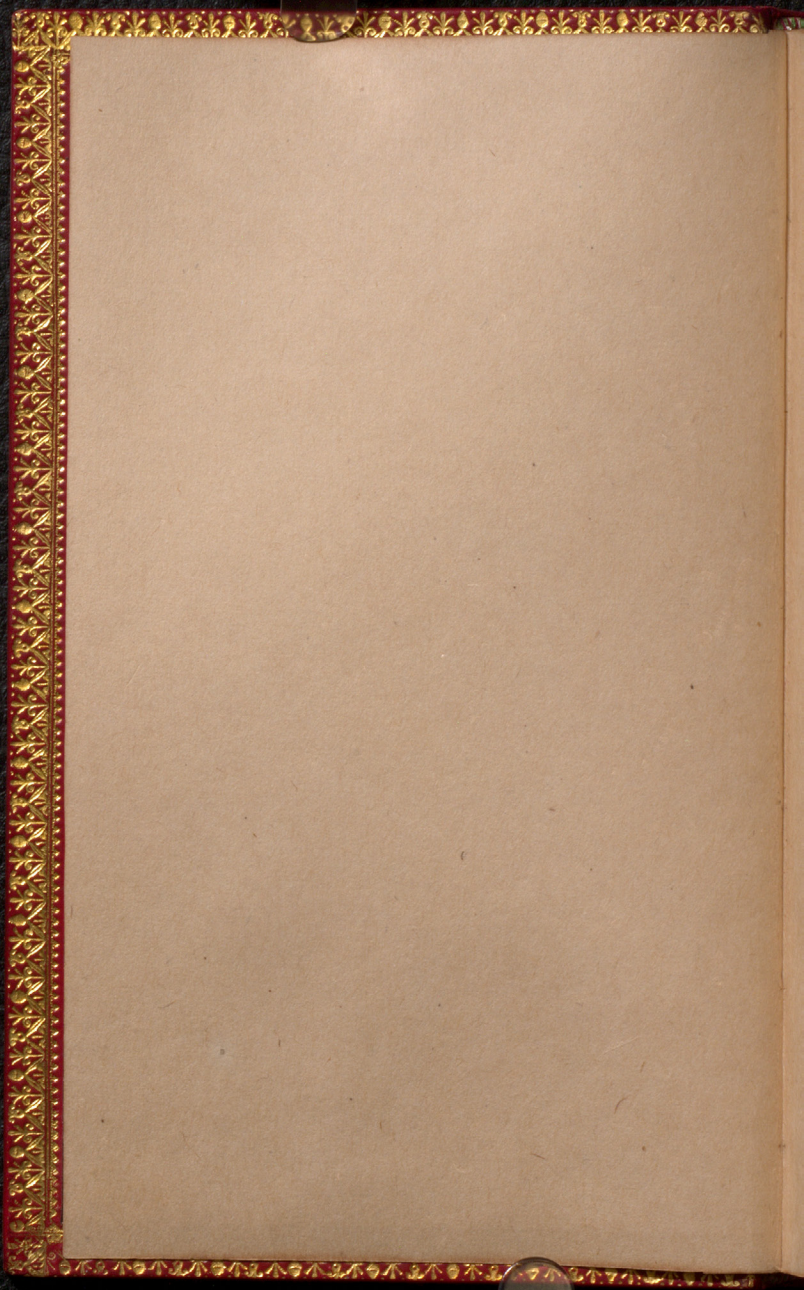


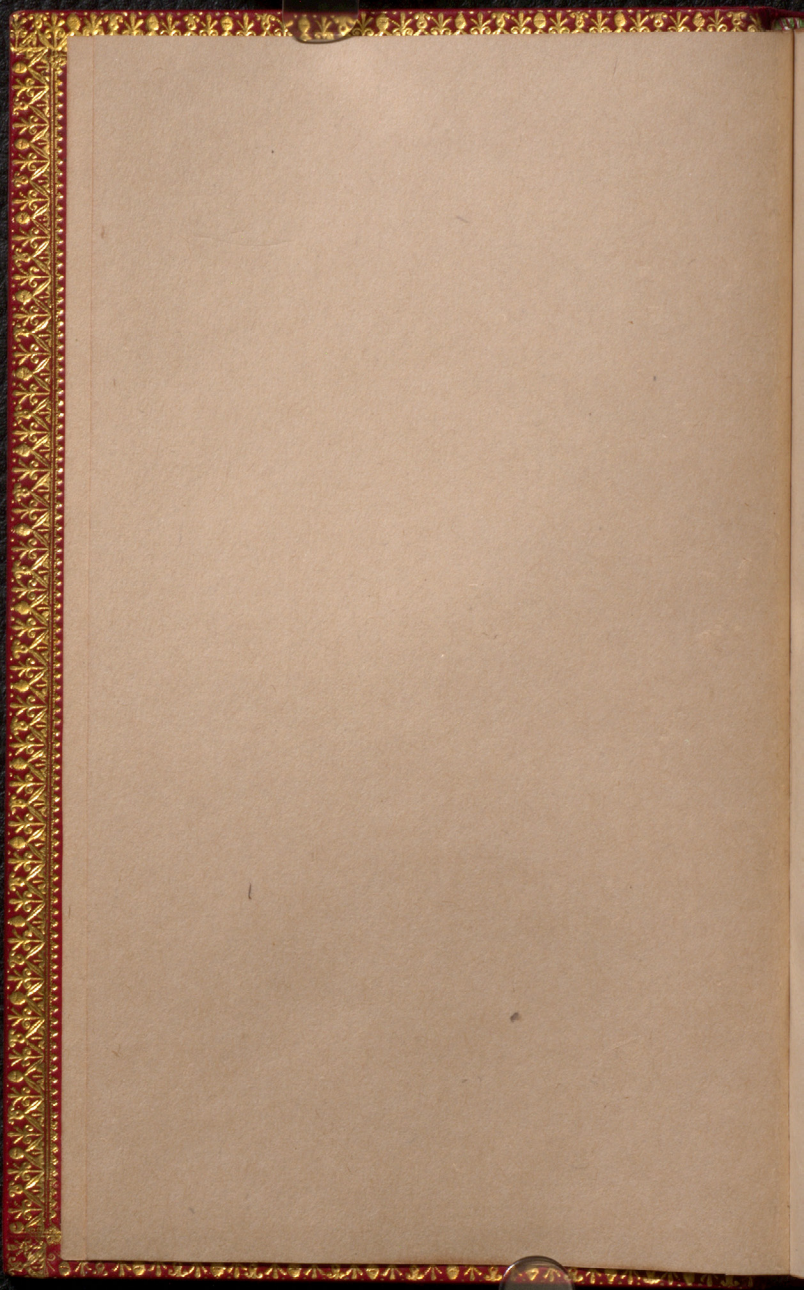


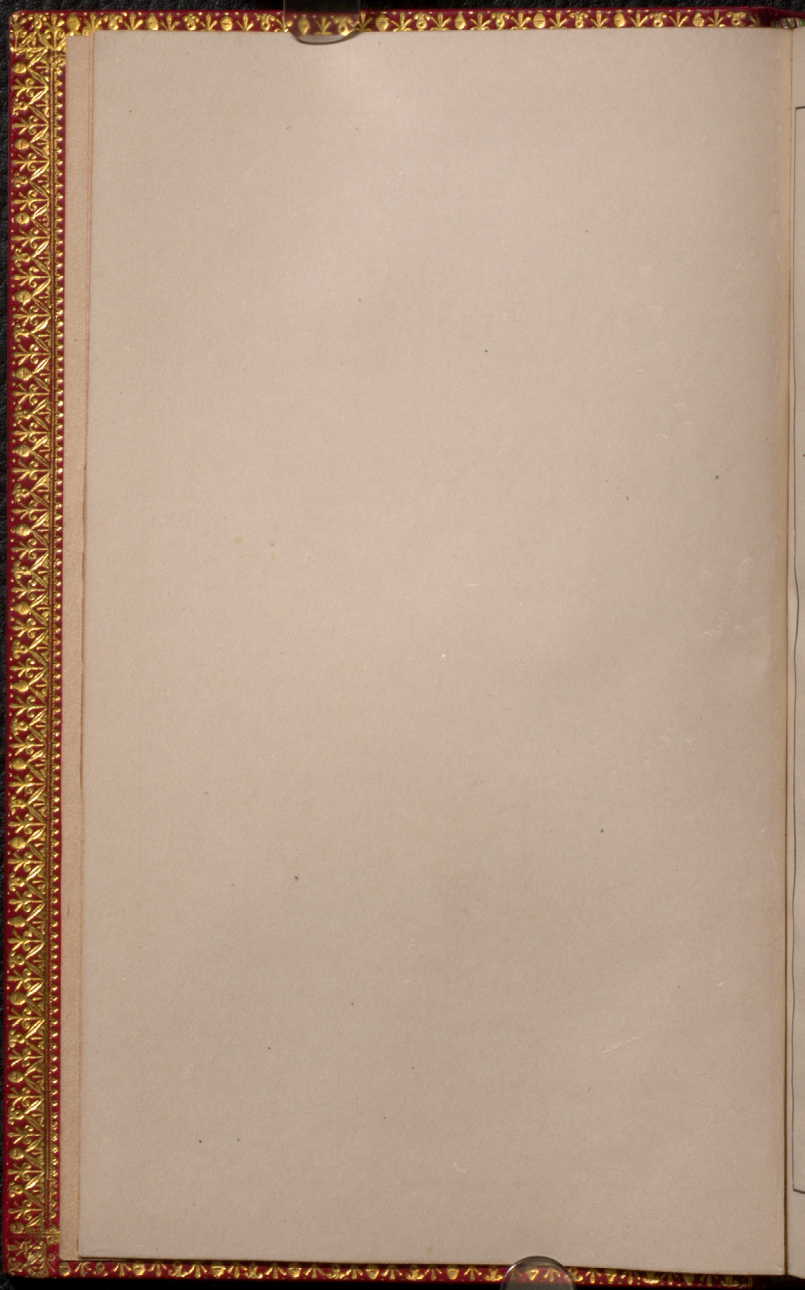
The image shows the front cover of a book. The cover is bound in dark green or black leather with a pebbled texture. A wide, ornate border is gold-tooled into the leather, featuring a repeating floral or foliate pattern. The central area of the cover is decorated with a dark, swirling marbled paper. At the bottom center, there is a rectangular white paper label with black printed text.

FROM
THE LIBRARY
OF
SIR WILLIAM OSLER, BART.
OXFORD



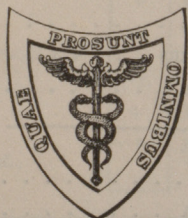






THE
PRACTITIONER'S
VISITING-LIST

1910
THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK



PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK
LEA & FEBIGER

Copyright, 1909, by LEA & FEBIGER

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS	3
HOW TO KEEP THE VISITING-LIST	3
SIGNS USED IN KEEPING VISITING-LIST	3
PERIODS OF DENTITION	3
TO FIND DAY OF CONFINEMENT	4
THERMOMETRIC SCALES	4
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ORDINARY AND METRIC)	4
COMPARATIVE SCALES	5
EXAMINATION OF THE URINE	6-9
IMPORTANT INCOMPATIBLES	9
ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION	10
TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS	11
POISONS AND ANTIDOTES	12-13
TABLE OF DOSES	14-19
THERAPEUTIC REMINDERS	20-27
LIGATION OF ARTERIES	28-32

DAILY RECORD	34-139
GENERAL MEMORANDA	140-147
OBSTETRIC ENGAGEMENTS AND PRACTICE	148-159
VACCINATIONS	160-163
DEATH REGISTER	164-167
ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS	168-171
ADDRESSES OF NURSES	172-173
CASH ACCOUNT	174-192

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

1. Keep your visiting list in such a way that you can fully explain it.
2. Transfer a record of your services at short intervals to a ledger, stating the items.

HOW TO KEEP THE VISITING LIST.

ENTER the names in the proper columns, and, in case of a new patient, the address (or husband's or parent's name and address) in the right-hand page under the head of "Memoranda." Under the proper date make a little dot • in lead pencil for a visit *to be paid*, and if at a special hour, write this down: 10 A. M. When a visit is paid make a diagonal stroke in ink, /. When several visits are paid a series of strokes, ///, may be made, or one with a little star *, and in the memorandum column the number of visits, "* 4 visits," may be written in. A night-visit should be marked *N*. For an expected office case a small circle in lead pencil, *o*, should be made, and when the patient has come a diagonal stroke in ink, *φ*. For a consultation write **C*, and in the "Memoranda" "Consultation with Dr. —" (whoever asked you in consultation). When you call a consultant mark the visit */, and in the "Memoranda" column write "* Dr. — in consultation." A confinement case may be marked *Cf.*, and anything special noted in column for memoranda. A vaccination should be marked *V*.

SIGNS.

●	Visit to be made.	φ	Office Visit.
/	Visit made.	C	Consultation (when you are the consultant).
••	Second Visit to be made same day.	Cf.	Confinement Case.
••/	Second Visit made.	V	Vaccination.
N	Night Visit.	*	Refers to a special note in column headed "Memoranda."
o	Office Visit expected.		

DENTITION.

THE first teeth usually appear at about the seventh month, but they may be cut earlier or later without any presumption of disease. The first or temporary set of teeth numbers twenty, and appears approximately as follows (the numbers indicate months):

Molars.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Molars.
24-12	18	9-7-7-9	18	12-24

The permanent teeth appear about as follows (the numbers indicate years):

Molars.	Bicuspid.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Bicuspid.	Molars.
25-13-6	10-9	11	8-7-7-8	11	9-10	6-13-25

TO FIND DAY OF CONFINEMENT.

COUNT backward three months from the last day of menstruation, and add one year and seven days to the date thus reached. It should never be forgotten that an exact reckoning of the date of confinement is impossible, errors of one or two weeks being sometimes made.

THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

To convert Degrees of the Centigrade Scale into those of Fahrenheit: Multiply the number of the former by 9 and divide by 5; if the temperature was above the freezing-point (0°), add 32° ; if it was below the freezing-point, subtract the result from 32° .

To convert Degrees of the Fahrenheit Scale into those of Centigrade: If the temperature be above the freezing-point (32°), subtract 32; if it be below the freezing-point, subtract the number from 32; then multiply the remainder by 5 and divide by 9.

In taking temperatures, the thermometer should always be used in the same situation (axilla, mouth, etc.), and left in for the same length of time (from five to seven minutes). It is important also, in keeping a record or making a report, to state the situation of the thermometer.

ORDINARY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Troy, or Apothecaries', Weight.

20 grains (gr.)	= 1 scruple (ʒ)	= 20 grains.
3 scruples	= 1 drachm (ʒ)	= 60 "
8 drachms	= 1 ounce (ʒ)	= 480 "
12 ounces	= 1 pound (lb)	= 5760 "

Wine, or Apothecaries', Measure.

60 minims (℥)	= 1 fluidrachm.
8 fluidrachms (fldr.)	= 1 fluidounce.
16 fluidounces (floz.)	= 1 pint.
2 pints (O)	= 1 quart.
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (Cong.) = 231 cubic inches.

Linear Measure.

12 lines = 1 inch.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

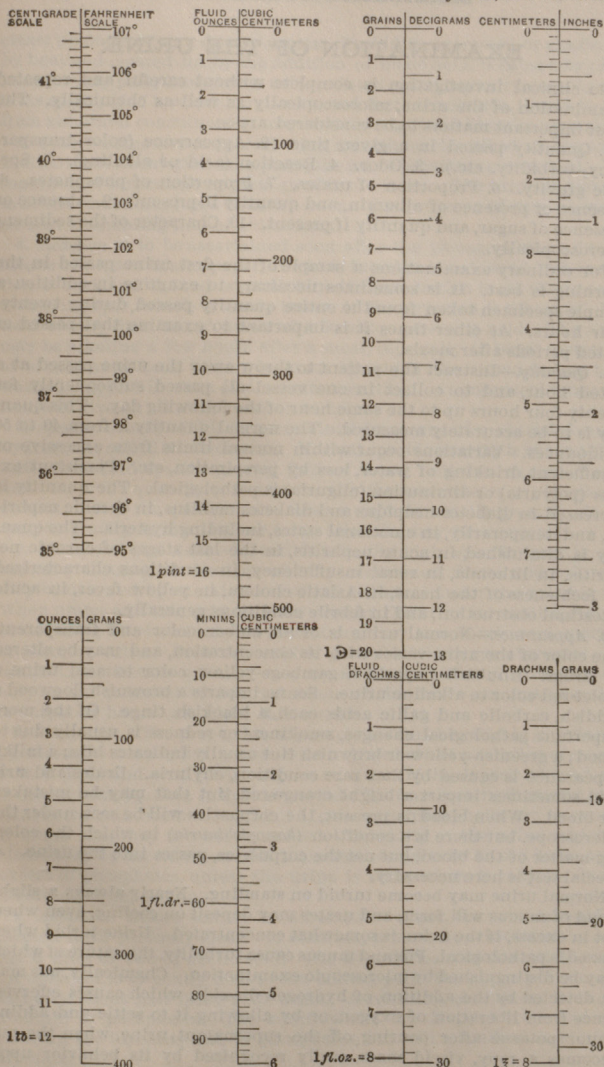
THIS system gets its name from the meter, which is the unit of linear measure. It is equal to 39.370432 inches, or a little over three and one-quarter feet.

The gram is the unit of weight, and is equal to 15.432 grains (Troy).

The liter is the unit of solid or fluid measure, and is equal to 1.0567 quarts.

The names of the higher weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Greek terms Deka, Hecto, Kilo, and Myria. The names of the fractional weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Latin terms deci, centi, milli.

COMPARATIVE SCALES, showing at a glance the exact equivalent of ordinary weights and measures in those of the Metric System, and *vice versa*.



The equivalents of fractions, whether large or small, may be found with great nicety by these scales. For instance, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain = $\frac{1}{4}$ of the metric equivalent of 7 grains, and 1-200 grain = $\frac{1}{4000}$ of the metric equivalent of 20 grains. This method is, of course, reversible.

EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.

No clinical investigation is complete without careful and repeated examination of the urine, microscopically as well as chemically. The most important matters to be considered are—

1. Quantity passed in a given time.
2. Appearance (color, transparency, turbidity, etc.).
3. Odor.
4. Reaction (acid or alkaline).
5. Specific gravity.
6. Proportion of urates.
7. Proportion of phosphates.
8. Absence or presence of albumin, and quantity if present.
9. Absence or presence of sugar, and quantity if present.
10. Character of the sediment microscopically.

For ordinary examinations a sample of the first urine passed in the morning is best. It is sometimes necessary to examine in addition a sample specimen taken from the entire quantity passed during twenty-four hours. At other times it is important to examine that passed at stated periods after meals.

1. *Quantity*.—Instruct the patient to throw away the urine passed at a noted hour, and to collect in one vessel all passed subsequently for twenty-four hours up to the same hour of the following day. This quantity is to be accurately measured. The normal quantity is from 40 to 50 fluidounces. Variations occur within normal limits from excessive or insufficient drinking of water, loss by perspiration, etc. Persistent excess (polyuria) or diminution (oliguria) is pathological. The quantity is increased in diabetes insipidus and diabetes mellitus, in chronic nephritis, and, temporarily, in emotional states, including hysteria. The quantity is diminished in acute nephritis, in the last stages of chronic nephritis, in lithemia, in renal insufficiency, in conditions characterized by feebleness of the heart, in Asiatic cholera, in yellow fever, in acute intestinal obstruction, and in febrile conditions generally.

2. *Appearance*.—Normal urine is of an amber color and transparent. The color of the urine varies with its concentration, and may be altered by drugs. Rhubarb imparts a gamboge-yellow color to acid urine, a violet-red color to alkaline urine. Senna imparts a brownish, logwood a reddish, carbolie and gallic acids each a blackish tinge. Of the more important pathological changes, smokiness or redness is usually due to blood; a greenish-yellow or brownish tint usually indicates bile; a milky appearance is caused by that rare condition, chyluria. Urates and uric acid sometimes impart a bright orange-red tint that may be mistaken for blood. When blood is present, the corpuscles will be seen under the microscope, but there is a condition (*hemoglobinuria*) in which the coloring-matter of the blood, but not the corpuscles, passes into the urine. A special test is here necessary.

Normal urine may become turbid on standing. Nearly always a slight cloud of mucus will form, and urates may deposit on cooling, even when not in excess, if the urine is somewhat concentrated. Urine turbid when passed is pathological. Pus and mucus cause turbidity, the nature of which may be distinguished by microscopic examination. Chemically, pus may be detected by the addition of hydrogen dioxide, which causes effervescence from liberation of oxygen, or by allowing it to settle and adding liquor potassæ after pouring off the supernatant urine, when the pus becomes a ropy, viscid mass, easily recognized by its behavior upon attempting to pour it from the test-tube. Turbidity in an acid urine that

clears up on heating is due to urates. Turbidity, increased or unaffected by heat and cleared up by the addition of nitric acid, is caused by phosphates. Very pale, transparent urine, of high specific gravity, usually contains sugar; if of low specific gravity, and there is polyuria, it may be free from abnormal constituent or may contain sugar and likewise albumin.

3. *Odor*.—Urine has a typical odor, sometimes described as aromatic. If alkaline fermentation take place, the urine becomes ammoniacal. The ingestion of turpentine imparts an odor of violets. The urine of diabetes mellitus sometimes has a sweetish odor. The presence of acetone yields an odor resembling that of chloroform.

4. *Reaction* is to be ascertained soon after the passage of the urine by means of slips of litmus-paper, of which the blue is reddened if the secretion is acid, and the red is made blue if the secretion is alkaline; or by turmeric-paper, which is made brown if the secretion is alkaline. The total twenty-four hours' urine of a healthy person is acid. The urine may be alkaline a few hours after a meal, especially if large quantities of alkali have been taken, in cases in which the stomach has been washed out, and in cases of obstinate vomiting. Ammoniacal fermentation will give an alkaline reaction to urine.

5. *Specific Gravity*.—This is ascertained by means of a special form of hydrometer called a urinometer. Normal specific gravity is about 1018 or 1020. Increased specific gravity (1025 or more) indicates excess of solid matters; if the quantity is scanty, usually these are urates or phosphates, or both; but if the quantity is excessive sugar is usually present. If the specific gravity is low (1010 or less), albumin may be suspected.

6. *Urates and Uric Acid*.—In addition to the high specific gravity and turbidity clearing on heat, as already mentioned, urates and uric acid may be detected by examination of the sediment under the microscope. When urates and uric acid only are present, the urine is usually acid, but urates and phosphates may be present together in a faintly acid, neutral, or alkaline urine. Free uric acid is (practically) always abnormal, and urates in noticeable quantity may usually be considered excessive, but only exact quantitative determination of the entire amount passed in twenty-four hours can make this certain.

7. *Phosphates*.—The proportion of phosphates may be roughly ascertained by adding to some urine in a test-tube half its bulk of a solution of caustic potash (1 : 8), and gently warming the mixture. If the deposit which forms is deeper than $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch in a test-tube $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, containing the mixture to a height of 2 inches, the phosphates are in excess. If much less, they are below normal. Turbidity of the urine which is cleared up by the addition of a little acetic acid is to be set down to an excess of phosphates, unless the urine is stale, when it may be due to alkaline decomposition.

8. *Albumin*.—Before testing for albumin or sugar, the urine should be filtered until perfectly clear. If alkaline, it must be acidulated by adding a drop or two of acetic acid. The most delicate of the reliable tests for albumin is to gently heat to the boiling-point the upper portion of a test-tube about half filled with urine. A resulting cloudiness is due to albumin or phosphates. The addition of a few drops of acetic acid will clear up the turbidity due to phosphates, but will not affect that due to albumin.

Heller's test is best performed by putting about 1 inch of nitric acid in a

test-tube, and by means of a pipette allowing a few drops of the filtered urine slowly to trickle down the side of the inclined test-tube, and to lie upon the acid. A more or less white and opaque ring or cloudiness, due to coagulation of the albumin, will form at the junction of the two fluids. The ring may appear at once or develop slowly; hence the test-tube containing the urine and acid should be allowed to stand for about ten minutes before a negative result is recorded.

8. *Sugar*.—The presence of sugar in quantities sufficient to have any pathological significance may be detected by *Boettger's test*, which consists in placing in a test-tube about a drachm each of filtered urine and liquor potassæ, and adding a minute quantity of subnitrate of bismuth. If sugar be present, prolonged boiling will cause a precipitate of metallic bismuth, forming a black deposit at the bottom of the test-tube. A grayish precipitate may be caused by substances other than sugar. The result of the bismuth test is to be corroborated by *Trommer's test*. To the urine alkalized with potassium hydroxide is added drop by drop a ten-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate until a slight precipitate persists. The occurrence of a yellowish or reddish precipitate of copper oxide on the application of gentle heat indicates the presence of sugar in quantity more than a trace. The reaction will also take place in from six to twenty-four hours without the application of heat.

To determine the *quantity* of sugar, *Fehling's solution* is usually employed. 34.64 grams of pure crystallized copper sulphate are dissolved in pure water, and the solution is made up to 500 c.c. 100 c.c. of sodium hydroxide of a sp. gr. of 1.34 and 175 grams of powdered Rochelle salt are dissolved in 400 c.c. of water, and the solution is also made up to 500 c.c. The two solutions are best kept in separate well-stoppered, dark-colored bottles. For use equal parts are mixed as required. Every 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution requires 5 centigrams of glucose to reduce it completely. The test is best made by placing in a porcelain capsule 5 c.c. each of the two solutions, adding sufficient distilled water to make 50 c.c., and boiling. If no change of color should occur, the test may be proceeded with: 1 part of the urine to be tested having been added to 9 parts of distilled water, this diluted urine is now permitted to slowly flow from a burette into the liquid in the capsule, or is added drop by drop until all the blue color has disappeared. The quantity necessary to effect this may be measured in grams (*g*) or drops (*d*). To ascertain the percentage of sugar the following formula may be used:

$$\frac{50}{g} \text{ or } \frac{772}{d} = \text{percentage.}$$

Quantity by the Fermentation Process.—Take specific gravity and record it. Place 8 ounces of urine in a pint bottle, add a piece of compressed yeast about the size of a walnut, insert a perforated cork, and place the bottle in a warm place (86° to 90° F.) for four or five hours or longer. Then allow the urine to cool, and again take sp. gr. Each degree of loss of sp. gr. represents about one grain of sugar to the ounce, or the total number of degrees lost multiplied by 0.23 will give the sugar percentage.

If sugar be found, frequent examinations must be made for

Acetone.—To the urine or a distillate thereof is added tincture of iodine or compound solution of iodine and then sufficient ammonia to form a deep-black precipitate. This disappears gradually in the presence of acetone and is replaced by a yellowish precipitate of iodoform, which is

recognizable by its odor and by appearing microscopically as made up of six-sided tables or stars. After this, examination must be made for

Diacetic Acid.—Solution of chloride of iron is slowly added to the urine; the phosphates thus precipitated are removed by filtration; and more iron chloride is added. If a Bordeaux-red color results part of the urine is boiled and part heated with sulphuric acid and extracted with ether. If the boiled urine gives no reaction with the iron solution, or only a slight coloration, while the iron-chloride reaction with the ethereal extract fades within twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and if acetone is present (see above), we may conclude that the very grave condition of *diaceturia*, a forerunner of diabetic coma, exists.

10. The character of the microscopic sediment is always of great significance. This part of the examination requires special instruction.

IMPORTANT INCOMPATIBLES.

Acacia (gum), with alcohol, iron, lead-water, and mineral acids.

Acids (mineral), with alkalies and relatively weak salts of other acids, such as bromides, chlorides, and iodides.

Alkalies, with acids and with relatively weak salts.

Antipyrin and antifebrin should be given with alcohol or water only.

Arsenic, with tannic acid, salts of iron, and lime and magnesia.

Bitter infusions and tinctures, with salts of iron and lead.

Bromides, with acids, acid salts, or alkalies.

Calomel, with antipyrin, alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, and iodide of potassium.

Camphor (spirit of), with water.

Carbonates, with acids and acid salts.

Chloral, with cyanides.

Chlorides, with silver salts, lead salts, and alkalies.

Chloroform (except in minute quantity), with water.

Corrosive sublimate, with alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, iodide of potassium, albumin, gelatine, and vegetable astringents. (It may, however, be advantageously combined with tincture of the chloride of iron and liq. acidi arsenosi, or with iodide of potassium.)

Digitalis, with iron and preparations containing tannic acid.

Iron (salts), with anything containing tannic acid. Tincture of the chloride of iron, with alkalies, carbonates, mucilages, and preparations containing tannic acid.

Mucilages, with acids, iron salts, and alcohol.

Potassium chlorate (and potassium permanganate) should not be rubbed up with tannic acid or other organic oxidizable substance.

Potassium (iodide of), with all strong acids and acid salts. (See Corrosive Sublimate.)

Spirit of nitrous ether, with antipyrin, sulphate of iron. tincture of guaiacum, and most carbonates.

Vegetable preparations holding tannic acid, with salts of iron and lead.

Alkaloids are precipitated or destroyed by tannic acid, alkalies, iodine or iodides, and chlorinous compounds.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION (Sylvester's Method).

FREE the body from any clothing that binds the neck, chest, or waist; turn it over upon the face for a moment, thrusting a finger into the mouth and sweeping it round, to bring away anything that may have gotten in or accumulated there. Then lay the body flat on the back, with something a few inches high under the shoulders, so as to cause the neck to be stretched out and the chin to be carried from the chest. Draw the tongue well forward out of the mouth and let it be held by an assistant. (If there be no one to do this, a pencil or small stick may be thrust across the mouth on top of the tongue and back of the last teeth, to keep the mouth open and the tongue out of the throat.) Place yourself on your knees behind the head, seize both arms near the elbows and sweep them round horizontally, away from the body and over the head till they meet above it; give a good, strong pull, and keep it up for a

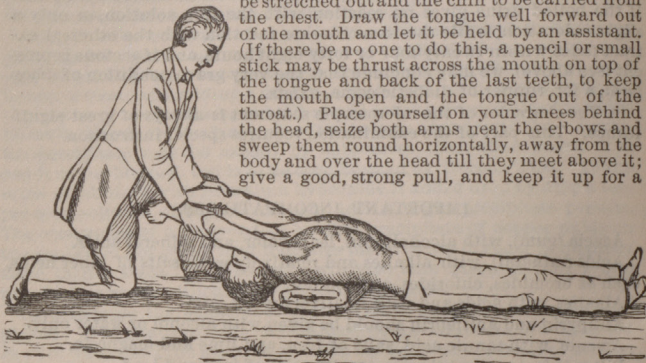


FIG. 1.

few seconds. After this return the arms to their former position alongside the chest, and make strong pressure for a few seconds against the lower ribs, so as to drive the air out of the chest and effect an act of expiration. Rhythmic traction of the tongue may also be practised.

This plan, regularly carried out, will make about 16 complete acts of respiration in a minute. It should be kept up for a long time, and not aban-

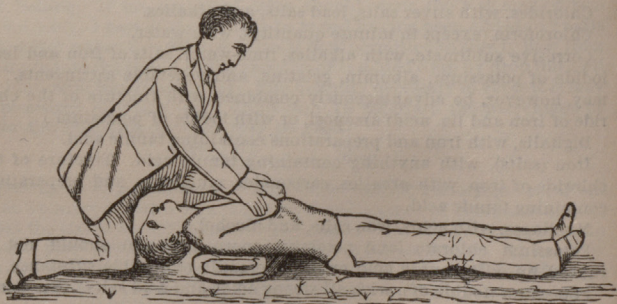


FIG. 2.

doned until the heart has ceased to beat. It should be remembered that cessation of the pulse at the wrists amounts to nothing as a sign of death; for life may be present when only a most acute ear can detect the sounds of the heart. In a moderately thin person deep pressure with the finger-ends just below the lower end of the breastbone may sometimes reveal pulsation in the aorta when it cannot be found anywhere else.

TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

Disease.	Manner of Invasion.	Characteristics of Eruption.	Course of Disease.
Scarlatina (Scarlet fever).	Usually sudden; chilliness; high fever; rapid pulse; flushed face; convulsions or coma; sore throat; "strawberry tongue." Incubation: a few hours to a few days.	Appears very early, often on second day. First on neck and chest. May become universal. May be only about joints and very trifling. Bright scarlet; punctate. Followed by desquamation; skin burning hot; sometimes itches. Appears early. Often first symptom noted, first on face and neck, then on trunk. Rosy papules, scattered or clustered. Fades in one part and appears in another. Lasts about three days.	Progresses steadily and rapidly. Temperature rises to 104°-106°. Defervescence gradual. Coma a dangerous sign. Albumin in urine common, and often true desquamative nephritis. Dur.: wk. or 10 days. Usually mild. Disappears gradually. Duration: week or 10 days.
Rötheln (German measles).	Usually unsuspected. Slight fever or none; mild catarrhal symptoms; vomiting; slight sore throat; enlargement of cervical lymphatic glands almost always present. Incubation: 2 to 3 wks. Usually unsuspected. Slight fever or none; slight malaise or none. Incubation: about 2 weeks.	Appears early. Usually on chest and shoulders, then on body and limbs and face. Distinct, clear, shot-sized vesicles; sometimes with distinct areola and even umbilicated; appear in successive crops; usually few in number. Appears on third or fourth day; first on face, and spreads over whole body and limbs in a day or two. Fine shot-like papules; then vesicles; then umbilicated pustules, about eighth day developing adherent crusts; well-marked areola. Intense itching. Peculiar odor.	Usually mild. Vesicles disappear by drying up. May form pus and leave pits. Duration: about a week.
Varicella (Smallpox).	Usually sudden; chill; high fever; rapid pulse; violent pain in head and back; debility; mucous membranes often involved. Temperature falls with appearance of rash. Incubation: about 12 days.	Symptoms grow worse as pustules mature. Often severe constitutional disturbance. Great restlessness and desire to scratch the eruption. Defervescence gradual and slow. May be interrupted or exacerbated. Crusts fall off, and often leave deep pits (pocks). Duration: about 3 weeks.	Symptoms grow worse as pustules mature. Often severe constitutional disturbance. Great restlessness and desire to scratch the eruption. Defervescence gradual and slow. May be interrupted or exacerbated. Crusts fall off, and often leave deep pits (pocks). Duration: about 3 weeks.
Morbilli (Measles).	Generally sudden; chilliness or even convulsions; moderate fever; lachrymation; catarrh of respiratory passages; bronchitis. Temperature rises with appearance of rash. Incubation: 2 wks.	Appears about fourth day; first on face, and spreads to body and limbs. May be limited; usually almost universal. Consists of rosy papules, arranged in parts of circles (crescentic); appears sometimes in successive crops.	Usually mild and regular. Temperature may be high from complications. Lasts about a week. Recovery rapid. Duration: week or 10 days.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

THE following table contains suggestions for the proper treatment of those forms of poisoning most likely to occur. Though brief, they are all that will be needed to prompt the physician's memory :

POISON.	TREATMENT.
<i>Nature unknown</i>	{ Provoke repeated vomiting; Give bland liquids; Stimulate, if necessary; keep up breathing.
<i>Acids—</i> Sulphuric, } Nitric, } . . . Hydrochloric, } Oxalic, }	{ Give an alkali (soap, soda, and whitewash usually at hand); limewater; magnesia; Provoke vomiting; avoid stomach-pump; Give ice cream and bland fluids; Secure rest; relieve pain by opium; Stimulate, if necessary; Feed by enema.
<i>Hydrocyanic Acid and Potassium Cyanide</i> . .	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; Stimulate; potassium permanganate; Give dilute ammonia-water—by intravenous injection, if necessary; chlorine-water; Cold affusions; Give atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, hypodermatically.
<i>Carbolic Acid and Creosote</i>	{ Give Epsom salts, dilute sulphuric acid; atropine, hypodermatically; Stomach-pump or emetics; White of egg; amyl nitrite; Stimulate; artificial heat.
<i>Alkalies—</i> Ammonia, } Soda, } Potash, } Lye, }	{ Give vinegar, lemon-juice, or orange-juice, or other acid or a fixed oil; Give bland liquids; Secure rest; relieve pain by opium; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Arsenic—</i> Paris green, } Scheele's green, } Fowler's solution, }	{ Stomach-pump or emetics; Give hydrated oxide of iron or dialyzed iron and magnesium oxide; Give dose of castor oil; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Acetate of Lead</i>	{ Stomach-pump or emetics; Give Epsom salt or dilute sulphuric acid; Milk, raw eggs, and water; Morphine hypodermatically for pain; Potassium iodide to eliminate the drug.
<i>Mercury, Corrosive sublimate, Antimony, Tartar Emetic,</i> }	{ Emetics; careful lavage; Give some infusion containing tannic acid; Give raw eggs and milk; bland liquids; Give dose of castor oil; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Copper Salts</i>	{ Give albumin (milk, raw eggs); yellow prussiate of potassium; Stomach-pump or emetics; Give bland fluids.
<i>Phosphorus</i>	{ Provoke vomiting by repeated five-grain doses of sulphate of copper; Potassium permanganate ($\frac{1}{3}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.); Give dose of magnesium oxide, but no oil.
<i>Nitrate of Silver (lunar caustic),</i> }	{ Give strong salt and water; } repeat many times. Provoke vomiting;
<i>Iodine</i>	{ Stomach-pump or emetics; Give gelatinized starch and water; Give bland fluids.

POISON.

TREATMENT.

<i>Opium</i> — Morphine, Laudanum, Paregoric, etc., }	.....	{ Stomach-pump; emetic; potassium permanganate, by mouth; adrenalin; ammonia; hot strong coffee by the bowel; atropine, cocaine, or strychnine hypodermatically; oxygen-inhalations; artificial respiration; lingual traction.
<i>Chloral</i> — Paraldehyde, }	.....	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; artificial heat; massage; stimulate; strychnine; amyl nitrite; artificial respiration.
<i>Nux Vomica</i> — Strychnine, Picrotoxin, }	.....	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; animal charcoal or tannic acid; bromide and chloral; amyl nitrite; chloroform by inhalation; artificial respiration.
<i>Aconite</i> — Veratrum viride, }	.....	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; stimulate; heat; atropine; artificial respiration.
<i>Hemlock</i> , <i>Toadstool</i> , <i>Tobacco, etc., etc.</i>, }	.....	{ Provoke vomiting and give a purge; tannic or gallic acid; Stimulate well; keep up breathing.
<i>Belladonna or Atropine</i> , <i>Hyoscyamus or Hyoscyamine</i> , <i>Duboisia or Duboisine</i> , <i>Stramonium or Daturine</i>, }	.....	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; stimulate; Enema hot strong coffee; artificial heat; morphine; pilocarpine; physostigmine; artificial respiration.
<i>Alcohol</i>		{ Stomach-pump or emetic; Give ammonia and water.
<i>Decayed Meat or Vegetables</i> . .		{ Provoke vomiting; wash out stomach; Give a purgative; give an enema; Give powdered charcoal and hydrogen dioxide.
<i>Poisonous Gases</i> — Carbonic acid or oxide, } Sulphuretted hydrogen, }	.....	{ Fresh air; oxygen; Artificial respiration; Amyl nitrite or nitro-glycerin; Stimulation.

To provoke vomiting, warm water may be used, with or without ground mustard (3ss to a pint of water), or ipecac (3i of the powder or f3ss of the syrup), or a finger may be thrust down the throat. It is best to give large quantities (a pint at a time) of warm water whenever vomiting is to be excited. The stomach-pump or simple siphon-tube, if accessible, is better. Apomorphine (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -gr. $\frac{1}{4}$) subcutaneously is a reliable emetic.

Bland liquids are milk, raw eggs, some sort of oil, mucilage, barley-water, gruel, etc.

Stimulants are tea, coffee, whiskey, wine, etc., or ammonia and water. Of this last a teaspoonful in a teacupful of water will be enough for a dose. In making tea or coffee one must not wait to do it as if for the table, but mix hot water and the leaves or grounds, squeeze them well, stir together, and give the whole—leaves, grounds, everything.

Alkaline antidotes which are most likely to be at hand are ammonia and water (a tablespoonful in two teacupfuls of water), soap and water, lime, whiting, soda, chalk, tooth-powder, plaster, magnesia, white-wash, and even wood-ashes.

Acid antidotes most commonly accessible are vinegar and lemon-juice.

In giving an antidote it is well to remember that it is not always necessary to wait for it to dissolve, but that it may be stirred up in any fluid at hand (except oil), and swallowed immediately.

Antagonists are drugs which physiologically oppose the poison, as atropine to opium, chloral to strychnine, pilocarpine to atropine.

TABLE OF DOSES

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW UNITED STATES
PHARMACOPCEIA.

For hypodermatic use the dose should be *half* that used by the mouth.
For use by rectum the dose should be *twice* that used by the mouth.

Doses for Children.—Dr. Young's rule: Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age to give the denominator of a fraction, the numerator of which is 1.

Example: For a child two years old, $\frac{12+2}{2} = \frac{1}{7}$; the dose should be $\frac{1}{7}$ th that for an adult. In giving powerful medicines and opium still smaller doses must be used for children.

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Abstracta. (<i>See ext. fd. Double the dose.</i>)		
Acetanilidum (antifebrin)	2-7	0.13 — 0.5
Acetphenetidinum (phenacetin)	2-6	0.13 — 0.35
Acid, benzoic	5-15	0.32 — 1.
boric	5-10	0.32 — 0.65
camphoric (to check night-sweats)	15-30	1. — 2.
gallic	3-60	0.2 — 4.
hydriodic dil.	10-60	0.6 — 4.
hydrobrom. dil.	10-60	0.6 — 4.
hydrochlor. dil.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
hydrocyan. dil.	2-6	0.12 — 0.35
nitric. dil.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
nitro-hydrochlor. dil.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
phosphoric. dil.	5-30	0.3 — 2.
salicylic.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
sulphuric. arom.	5-15	0.3 — 1.
sulphuric. dil.	5-30	0.3 — 2.
tannic	2-10	0.13 — 0.65
Aconitina (white crystals)	$\frac{3}{160}$ — $\frac{1}{100}$	0.0002 — 0.0003
Adonidin (heart-tonic)	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.006 — 0.02
Adrenalin (vaso-constrictor) locally	1 — 1	1: 10,000 to 1: 1,1000
Agaricin (to check night-sweats)	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 — 0.015
Aloinum	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.008 — 0.2
Alumen (as astringent)	2-10	0.13 — 0.65
Ammonii benzoas	10-20	0.65 — 1.3
bromid.	5-30	0.32 — 2.
carb.	3-10	0.2 — 0.65
chlorid.	10-30	0.65 — 2.
iodid. <i>vel</i> valer.	2-15	0.13 — 1.
Amyl nitris (inhaled or internally)	2-5	0.1 — 0.32
Amylene hydrate (hypnotic)	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Antimon. et pot. tart.; diaph.	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$	0.003 — 0.006
et pot. tart.; emetic	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Antipyrine	2-15	0.13 — 1.
Apioi	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Apomorph. hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{160}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.002 — 0.006
Argentii nitras	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.032
oxidum	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.032 — 0.13
Argentol	2-15	0.13 — 1.
Argyrol	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0016 — 0.013
Arseni bromidum <i>vel</i> iodidum	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.001 — 0.004
trioxidi (arsenous)	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.001 — 0.003
Asaprol (locally 2%), internally	5-20	0.3 — 1.3

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Aspirin	5-10	0.32 — 0.6
Atropine sulphas	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$	0.0005 — 0.002
Auri et sodii chlorid.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.002 — 0.008
Barii chlorid.	$\frac{3}{4}$ — 5	0.032 — 0.3
Benzonaphthol	2-10	0.13 — 0.65
Beta-naphthol	2-5	0.13 — 0.32
Bismuthi salicylas <i>vel</i> subgallas	5-20	0.32 — 1.3
subcarbonas <i>vel</i> subnitrates	5-60	0.32 — 4.
Bromoformum (in whooping-cough, etc.)	3-5	0.02 — 0.3
Butyl-chloral hydrate	5-10	0.32 — 0.65
Caffeina	1-5	0.065 — 0.32
Calcii chlorid. hydrat.	5-20	0.32 — 1.3
Camph. monobrom.	2-5	0.13 — 0.32
Cerri oxalas	1-10	0.065 — 0.65
Chloralformamidum (chloralamid)	15-60	0.2 — 4.
Chloralose (hypnotic, sedative)	3-15	1. — 1.
Chloralum hydratum	3-20	0.2 — 1.3
Chloretone	10-20	0.65 — 1.3
Chloroformum	1-15	0.06 — 1.
Cinchonidina, and its salts	5-30	0.32 — 2.
Citrophen	5-15	0.32 — 1.
Cocaina (locally, 1 to 4% sol.) internally	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004 — 0.032
Codeina	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — 2	0.004 — 0.13
Colechicina	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0006 — 0.0013
Conina, and its salts	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0006 — 0.0013
Copaiba	15-60	1. — 4.
Creolin (locally, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2% sol.), internally	$\frac{1}{2}$ — 5	0.03 — 0.3
Creosote valerate <i>vel</i> carbonate	3-30	0.2 — 2.
Creosotum	1-20	0.032 — 1.3
Croton chloral	1-5	0.065 — 0.32
Cupri acetates	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 — 0.03
arsenis	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0006
sulphas	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004 — 0.015
Digitalinum	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005 — 0.03
Digitalis	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — 2	0.008 — 0.13
Dionin	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 — 0.032
Dormiol	5-15	0.32 — 1.
Duboisina, and salts	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0005 — 0.001
Elaterinum	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.001 — 0.005
Elaterium	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004 — 0.016
Ergota	15-60	1. — 4.
Ergotinum	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Ethyl iodidum (inhalation)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Euquinin	2-7	0.13 — 0.5
Europhen	$\frac{1}{2}$ — 2	0.16 — 0.13
Exalgin (analgesic; give with alcohol)	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Extractum aconiti	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005 — 0.015
aloes	$\frac{1}{2}$ — 5	0.03 — 0.3
bellad. foliorum	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.032
cannab. ind. (with caution)	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004 — 0.032
cimicifugæ	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
colchici corni	$\frac{1}{2}$ — 2	0.05 — 0.1
colocyntidis comp.	5-15	0.32 — 1.
digitalis	$\frac{1}{2}$ — 1	0.008 — 0.065
ergotæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ — 15	0.032 — 1.
euonymi	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
euphorbiæ piluliferæ	30-60	2. — 4.
hæmatoxyl.	10-30	0.65 — 2.
hyoscyami	$\frac{1}{2}$ — 2	0.032 — 0.13
ignatiæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 — 0.032
jalapæ	5-10	0.32 — 0.65
krameriæ	5-10	0.3 — 0.6

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Extractum nucis vomicæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 — 0.032
opii	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.008 — 0.06
physostigmatis	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004 — 0.01
podophylli	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3	0.03 — 0.2
rhamni purshianæ	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
rhei	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
scopolæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.02
stramonii	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 — 0.03
sumbul	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
taraxaci	5—60	0.32 — 4.
Fel bovis purif.	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
Ferri arsen.	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.003 — 0.01
bromid.	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
cacodylati	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.016 — 0.065
carb. sacch.	2—15	0.13 — 1.
hypophosphis	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
iodidum sacch.	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
lactas	1—3	0.065 — 0.2
oxid. hydrat. cum magnes. } (antidote to arsenic) }	{ $f\frac{3}{4}$ — $f\frac{3}{4}$ } frequently }	16. —32.
pyrophosphas	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
sulphas	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
sulphas exsiccât.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.032 — 0.15
valer.	1—3	0.065 — 0.2
Ferrum dialys.	1—1	0.065 — 1.
reduct.	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Fluidextractum aconiti	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.12
apocyni	5—30	0.3 — 2.
belladonnæ radicis	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
berberidis	15—60	1. — 4.
cannabis indicæ	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
cimicifugæ	10—30	0.6 — 2.
cholehcii seminis	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
coni	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
convallariæ	4—8	0.25 — 0.5
digitalis	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
ergotæ	30—60	2. — 4.
gelsemii	2—10	0.12 — 0.6
hyoscyami	5—16	0.3 — 1.
krameriæ	10—30	0.6 — 2.
lobeliæ	5—30	0.3 — 2.
nucis vomicæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
pilocarpi	30—60	2. — 4.
rhamni purshianæ	16—30	1. — 2.
rhamni purshianæ aromaticum	16—30	1. — 2.
sanguinariæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
scopolæ	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
senegæ	10—20	0.60 — 1.2
staphisagriæ	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
stramonii	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
viburni prunifolii	60—120	4. — 8.
Glandulæ suprarenales siccæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
thyroidiæ siccæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
Glyceritum ferri, quininae et strychninae phosphatum	16—30	1. — 2.
Guaiaicol (internally)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.015 — 0.3
(topically)	10—60	0.6 — 4.
carbonas vel benzoas	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
valerate	2—10	0.12 — 0.65
Haffkine's prophylactic vaccine } (subcutaneously) }	15—75	1. — 5.
Heroin	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005 — 0.02
Hexamethylenamine (urotropin)	3—10	0.2 — 0.6

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Hydrarg. chlor. corros.	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.001 — 0.006
chlor. mite	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$	0.004 — 0.65
iodid. flav.	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.065
iodid. rubr.	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$	0.0013 — 0.066
subsulphas flav., as emetic	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$	0.13 — 0.35
c. creta	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$	0.2 — 0.5
Hydrastina	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.016 — 0.06
Hydrastininae hydrochloridum	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.016 — 0.065
Hydrogeni dioxid. (10 vol. sol.)	30—120	2. — 8.
Hyoscinae hydrobrom.	$\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0003 — 0.0009
Hyoscyaminae sulph.	$\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0003 — 0.001
Ichthalbin	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$	0.13 — 0.32
Ichthyol (locally, 10 to 50%) (internally)	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$	0.2 — 0.32
Infusum digitalis	f 3 1—f 5 4	4. —16.
Iodoformum	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Iodol	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.032
Ipecacuanha } expect.	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.065
} emet.	15—30	1. — 2.
Jalapa	15—30	1. — 2.
Lactophenin (antipyretic)	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Liq. ammon. acet.	f 3 2—f 5 8	8. —32.
arsen. et hydr. iod., { To be in- potassii arsenit., } creased sodii arsenatis, } cautiously.	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
sodii phosphatis	120—240	8. —16.
ferri chloridi	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
ferri dialys.	10—30	0.65 — 2.
potassii citrat.	f 3 2—f 5 4	8. —16.
Lithii benzoas vel bromid. vel salicylas	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
carb. vel citras	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Magnesii carb.	15—60	1. — 4.
cit. gran.	5 2—5 8	8. —32.
Malakin (analgesic, antipyretic)	15—20	1. — 1.3
Mangani oxid. nigr.	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Manganii hypophosphis	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
Massa copaibae	5—30	0.32 — 2.
ferri carb.	5—15	0.32 — 1.
hydrarg.	1—15	0.065 — 1.
Mercuriol	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.016 — 0.13
Methylthionine hydrochloride, meth- ylene blue, with powdered nut- meg (malarial fever)	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
Mist. asafetidae	f 5 1—f 5 8	4. —32.
chloroformi	f 3 1—f 5 4	4. —16.
ferri et amm. acet.	f 3 1—f 5 4	4. —16.
glycyrrhizae comp.	f 5 1—f 5 4	4. —16.
magnes. et asafet.	f 3 1—f 5 4	4. —16.
rhei et sodae	f 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ —f 5 1	16. —32.
Morphina, and its salts	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$	0.004 — 0.032
Morrhual (derivative of cod-liver oil)	3—60	0.2 — 4.
Moschus	2—15	0.13 — 1.
Naphthalenum	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
Narceina	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.032
Nitro-glycerinum (<i>Trinitrin</i> , <i>Spts. Gly-</i> <i>cerylis trinitratis</i>), 1% solution	{ gtt. 1, in- creased. }	0.06, increased.
Oleoresina aspidii (filix mas)	15—60	1. — 4.
capsici	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03
cubebae	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
Oleum copaibae	8—15	0.5 — 1.
erigerontis	5—15	0.3 — 1.
eucalypti	5—10	0.3 — 0.6
gaultheriae	3—10	0.2 — 0.6
phosphoratum	1—3	0.06 — 0.2

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
<i>Oleum santali</i>	10—30	0.06 — 2.
<i>terebinthinae</i>	2—30	0.12 — 2.
<i>tiglii</i>	gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.12
<i>Opium pulvis</i> (12% morphine)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.008 — 0.13
<i>Pancreatin</i>	10—20	0.65 — 1.3
<i>Paraldehyde</i>	20—60	1.3 — 4.
<i>Pelletierine tannate</i>	3—5	0.2 — 0.3
<i>Phenocoll hydrochloride</i>	8—15	0.5 — 1.
<i>Phenol</i> (carbolic acid)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.032 — 0.1
<i>Phenyl salicylate</i> (salol)	5—20	0.3 — 1.2
<i>Phosphorus</i>	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$	0.0005 — 0.0013
<i>Physostigminae sulphas</i>	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$	0.0005 — 0.0011
<i>Picrotoxinum</i>	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$	0.0011 — 0.0065
<i>Pilocarpina</i> , and salts	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001 — 0.032
<i>Piperazin</i>	15 (daily).	1. (daily)
<i>Plumbi acetas</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3	0.032 — 0.2
<i>Potassii acetas vel bicarbonas</i>	15—60	1. — 4.
<i>bitartras vel bromidum</i>	8—60	0.5 — 4.
<i>chloras</i>	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
<i>cyanidum</i>	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.003 — 0.008
<i>iodidum</i>	5—60	0.32 — 4.
<i>nitras</i>	2—15	0.13 — 1.
<i>permanganas</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.032 — 0.32
<i>Pulvis acetanilidi comp.</i>	5—10	0.3 — 0.6
<i>glycyrrhizae comp.</i>	30—60	2. — 4.
<i>ipecac. et opii</i>	5—15	0.32 — 1.
<i>jalapae comp.</i>	10—60	0.65 — 4.
<i>morphinae comp.</i>	5—15	0.32 — 1.
<i>rhei comp.</i>	5—60	0.32 — 4.
<i>Resina copaibae</i>	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
<i>euonymi</i>	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
<i>guaiaci</i>	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
<i>jalapae</i>	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
<i>podophylli</i>	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005 — 0.032
<i>scammonii</i>	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
<i>Resorcinol</i>	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
<i>Rheum</i>	2—30	0.13 — 2.
<i>Saccharin</i> (benzosulphinidum)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.03 — 0.32
<i>Salipyrin</i> (antipyretic, antineuralgic)	8—15	0.5 — 1.
<i>Salophen</i> (antipyretic, antirheumatic)	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
<i>Santoninum</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.015 — 0.32
<i>Scopolaminae hydrobromidum</i>	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.00027 — 0.00064
<i>Serum</i> , antiplague (subcutaneously)	5—15 $\frac{5}{8}$	20. — 60.
<i>antipneumococcic</i> "	5—10 $\frac{5}{8}$	20. — 40.
<i>antistreptococcic</i> "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —8 $\frac{3}{8}$	10. — 30.
<i>antivenomous</i> "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —5 $\frac{5}{8}$	10. — 20.
<i>Sodii arsenas</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.001 — 0.006
<i>arsenas exsiccatus</i>	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0006 — 0.0032
<i>benzoas</i>	5—15	0.32 — 1.
<i>boras vel bromidum</i>	5—30	0.32 — 2.
<i>hypophosphis</i>	5—15	0.3 — 1.
<i>iodidum</i>	2—30	0.13 — 2.
<i>nitris</i>	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
<i>phosphas</i>	60—120	4. — 8.
<i>salicylas</i>	5—30	0.32 — 2.
<i>Sodium cacodylate</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.032 — 0.32
<i>Somnal</i>	30—45	2. — 3.
<i>Sparteinae sulph.</i> (cardiant and diuretic)	$\frac{1}{16}$ —2	0.004 — 0.13
<i>Spiritus aetheris nitrosi</i>	15—120	1. — 8.
<i>aether comp.</i>	15—120	1. — 8.
<i>ammoniae arom.</i>	15—60	1. — 4.
<i>camphorae</i>	5—30	0.32 — 2.
<i>chloroformi</i>	15—60	1. — 4.

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Strontii lactas <i>vel</i> bromidum <i>vel</i> iodidum <i>vel</i> salicylas	5-30	0.32 — 2.
Strophanthin	$\frac{3}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0002 — 0.0004
Strychnina, and salts	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{32}$	0.001 — 0.0032
Stypticin (Cotarnin hydrochloride)	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Sulphonethylmethane (trional)	5-20	0.3 — 1.2
Sulphonmethane (sulphonal)	5-20	0.3 — 1.2
Sulphur	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$	2. — 16.
Syr. ferri iodidi	5-30	0.3 — 2.
scillæ comp.	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Tannalbin, Tannigen, Tannoform	5-15	0.32 — 1.
Terebene	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Terpin hydrate (tonic expectorant)	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Tetanus antitoxin (subcutaneously)	75-300	5. — 20.
Tetronal (hypnotic)	15-60	1. — 4.
Theobrominæ et sodii salicylas (diuretic)	5-30	0.32 — 2.
Thymol	1-5	0.065 — 0.32
Tinct. aconiti	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
aloes	15-60	1. — 4.
asafoetidæ	30-60	2. — 4.
belladonnæ foliorum	2-15	0.12 — 1.
cannabis ind.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
capsici	8-15	0.5 — 1.
cimicifugæ	30-60	2. — 4.
cinchonæ comp.	15-120	1. — 8.
colchici sem.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
digitalis	3-15	0.2 — 1.
ferri chloridi	10-30	0.6 — 2.
gambir comp.	30-60	2. — 4.
gelsemii	2-15	0.12 — 1.
gualaci ammon.	30-60	2. — 4.
hydrastis	30-120	2. — 8.
hyoscyami	5-30	0.3 — 2.
ignatiæ	5-15	0.3 — 1.
iodi comp.	5-15	0.3 — 1.
kino	15-120	1. — 8.
lobeliæ	5-30	0.3 — 2.
moschi	15-60	1. — 4.
nucis vomicæ	5-15	0.3 — 1.
opii	2-15	0.12 — 1.
opii camph.	5-240	0.3 — 16.
physostigmatis	5-15	0.3 — 1.
stramon.	5-10	0.3 — 1.
strophanthi (cardiant and diuretic)	2-10	0.12 — 0.65
valer. ammon.	10-120	0.6 — 8.
veratr.	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Uranium nitrate	5-10	0.32 — 0.65
Urea	20-60	0.32 — 4.
Veronal	5-15	0.32 — 1.
Vin. antim. { expectorant and alterative	1-8	0.06 — 0.5
{ emet.	30-75	2. — 5.
colchici seminis	5-15	0.3 — 1.
ergotæ	f 3 1-f 3 3	4. — 12.
ipécac. { expect.	5-15	0.3 — 1.
{ emet.	f 3 2-f 3 6	8. — 24.
opii	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Zinci acet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ — 2	0.032 — 0.13
oxid.	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
phenosulphonas (sulphocarbolas)	1-5	0.06 — 0.32
phosphid	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.006 — 0.01
sulphas { alterative	$\frac{1}{2}$ — 6	0.015 — 0.4
{ emetic	15-30	1. — 2.
valeras	$\frac{1}{4}$ — 5	0.032 — 0.32

THERAPEUTIC REMINDERS.

Abcess.

Camphor and phenol locally, to abort.
Calcium sulphide. Cod-liver oil.
Hydrogen peroxide, 10 per cent. solution, to wash out.
Incision and antiseptic irrigation.
Iodoform gauze, packed, or oily solution of iodoform injected.
Iron. Quinine. Guaiacol.

Acidity.

Acids before meals.
Alkalies with or after meals.
Charcoal, silver, bismuth.

Aene.

Fowler's solution. Laxatives.
Hot-water face-bath, followed by sulphur ointment or lotion. [liver oil.
Blaud's pill. Calcium sulphide. Cod-

Adenitis.

Hydrated calcium chloride (gr. 5).
Ichthyol, iodoform or iodoform-collodion, iodine ointment, tincture of iodine, kaolin poultice, locally.
Iron, syrup of the iodide, gtt. 5 to 30, in children.
Removal of gland. Guaiacol. Tonics.

Anæmia.

Arsenic and iron, singly or combined.
Beta-naphthol. Bitters, with iron.
Chloride of gold and sodium.
Creosote. Bone-marrow. Lecithin.
Hypophosphites with cod-liver oil.
Laxatives and mineral acids.
Massage. Mercury in syphilitic cases.
Oxygen by inhalation.
Nitro-glycerin to relax vessels.
Pepsin or pancreatin.
Quinine in malarial cases.
Syrup of phosphate of iron, peroxide of hydrogen (10 vol. solution), and glycerin, equal parts (5ij in water).

Angina Pectoris.

Alcohol, when vascular relaxation.
Arsenic. Diet.
Ether, hypodermically during attack.
Iodides or salicylates.
Morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, hypodermically.
Nitrite of amyl, gtt. 5, from handkerchief during attack.
Nitrite of sodium or potassium, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5, thrice daily.
Nitro-glycerin, 1 to 20 drops of 1 per cent. solution, by mouth or hypodermically, p. r. n.

Apoplexy.

Croton oil, 1 drop in glycerin on tongue. Calomel, 5 to 10 gr.
Elaterin, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ in butter on tongue.
Massage and electricity contraindicated in inflammation.
Opium and calomel in meningitis.
Potassium iodide after attack.
Trephining in selected cases.
Venesection, if patient is full-blooded.
Veratrum viride or aconite, when venesection is impossible.

Asthma.

Adrenal gland. Restricted diet.
Amyl nitrite inhaled. Arsenic.
Aspidospermin.
Belladonna, with morphine.
Bromides before retiring.
Coffee, strong black, in intervals.
Chloroform inhaled relaxes, liniment to chest prevents, spasm.
Fumes of potassium nitrate, with belladonna and stramonium.
Grindelia. Hyoscin. Tincture of lobelia. Ipecacuanha, to nausea.
Morphine, hypodermically.
Nitro-glycerin. Paraldehyde. Potassium iodid. Salicylates.
Euphorbia.
Sodium nitrite. Strychnine and atropine, hypodermatically.

Bed-sores.

Alum, with spirit of camphor and white of egg. Adhesive plaster.
Antiseptic wash, with iodoform.
Collodion. Iodoform collodion.
Glycerin, after washing and rubbing.
Soap plaster, after washing with bicarbonate solution, with iodoform.
Zinc ointment or dusting-powder.
Balsam of Peru, ointment.

Bright's Disease, Acute.

Rest in bed. Basham's mixture.
Cannabis indica, in hæmaturia.
Cups or leeches, over loins if urine scanty.
Digitalis, with squill or calomel, gradually increased, followed by infusion of juniperberries and cream of tartar.
Heat. Milk diet. Buttermilk.
Gallic acid and ergot, to control hæmaturia. Methylene-blue.
Pilocarpine hydrochlorate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, hypodermically, for uræmia.
Saline diuretics and diaphoretics.

Bright's Disease, Chronic.

Chloride of gold and sodium.
Chloride of iron, in anæmia, to decrease albuminuria. Nitroglycerin.
Lithium salts, in gouty. Milk diet.
Mercuric chlor. Oxygen inhalations.
Potassium acetate, with juniper.
Potassium iodide, gr. 5, thrice daily.
Sodium arsenite, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, in gouty.
Strontium lactate. Turkish baths.

Bronchitis.

Aconite in early stage.
Amber oil, to chest, in infants.
Ammonium carbonate, chloride, etc.
Balsams, to decrease secretion in chronic. Belladonna.
Codeine, when cough excessive.
Creosote, in chronic.
Dry cups, on each side of vertebræ, at sixth rib. Mustard plaster.
Eucalyptus oil, in later stages.
Ipecac, to promote secretion, as emetic when suffocation threatens.
Iodide of potassium. Myrtol.
Oxygen inhalations.
Senega, in chronic.
Strychnine, to stimulate respiration.
Terebene. Terpin hydrate, gr. v.
Turpentine liniment to chest.
Vomiting (apomorphine) in capillary.

Burns (locally).

Boric acid. Carbolyzed sweet-oil.
Ichthyol ointment. Lead carbonate.
Lime-water, linseed oil. One per cent solution of picric acid locally.

Cholera Asiatica.

Beta-naphthol. Salol.
Calomel, initial large dose (gr. x); subsequent fractional doses (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$).
Enteroclysis (tannic acid enemata).
Hypodermatoclysis (subcutaneous infusion, 0.6 % saline solution).
Intravenous infusion. Hot baths.
Musk. Protective inoculation.
Stimulants.

Cholera Infantum.

Albumin-water or barley-water.
Castor oil, with paregoric.
Hot drinks, in collapse, with brandy.
Mustard or spice plaster, over belly.
Opiates, with utmost caution, if it all.
Rectal irrigation, hot or cold, according to temperature.
Salol or bismuth salicylate.
Pasteurized milk with pancreatin.

Cholera Morbus.

Castor oil, with laudanum.
Ipecac, rhubarb, Magnesium sulphate.
Morphine, hypodermically.

Chorea.

Arsenic, in ascending doses.

Chorea (continued).

Chloral. Cinicifuga, with iron.
Hot pack, for insomnia.
Quinine. Salicylates or iodides.

Colic.

Ascertain cause (may be appendicitis).
Asafoetida. Ether, internally.
Heat. Hyoscyamus. Morphine.

Colic, Hepatic.

Chloroform or ether, inhalations.
Hot applications.
Morphine, with scopolamine, hypodermically.
Sodium succinate as prophylactic.
Phosphate of sodium.

Conjunctivitis, Chronic.

Boric acid, wash (gr. 10 to ounce), cocaine, gr. 2, if no corneal ulcer, when salt, gr. 4, may be substituted.
Copper sulphate crystals or solution (gr. 1-8 to ounce).
Tannin glycerite (gr. x-xxx to 5j).

Conjunctivitis, Purulent.

Atropine or eserine, if corneal ulcer.
Bichloride of mercury (1 to 7000), or boric acid (saturated solution) wash.
Hot compress, if cornea is threatened.
Ice compress, early.
Silver nitrate, stick or solution (gr. 10 to ounce), excess neutralized with salt solution.

Constipation.

Aloes and podophyllin.
Belladonna or hyoscyamus.
Cascara sagrada. Castor oil.
Colocynth, jalap, or senna. Diet.
Electrical applications. Enemata.
Glycerin, suppositories or enemata.
Gymnastics, riding, or massage.
Phosphate of sodium, in rickets.
Salines, to unload bowels.
Soap suppositories.
Sulphur, if hemorrhoids present.
Phenolphthalein.

Convulsions of Children.

Rectal injection to unload bowel.
Syrup of ipecac freely as emetic and antispasmodic.
Chloral guardedly.
Bromides.

Hot mustard bath. Hot pack.
Chloroform by inhalation and very carefully in obstinate cases.

Croup, Membranous, and Diphtheria.

Boric acid with glycerin, locally.
Corrosive sublimate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, every 2 h., or calomel, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, hourly.
Antitoxin. Emetics. Intubation.
Hydrogen dioxide (spray, gargle, swab). Loeffler's solution (locally).

Croup, Membranous, and Diphtheria (*continued*).

Iron, tincture of chloride, locally and internally. Guaiacol (50 %), locally. Lime-water or lactic acid solution by swab or in spray. Oxygen inhalations. Atropine. Strychnine. Musk. Quinine. Steam and vapors from slaking lime. Tracheotomy.

Croup, Spasmodic.

Amyl nitrite, inhalations. Belladonna, bromides, chloral, or opium. Cold cloth around neck, and child in hot bath, air being moistened. Enema. Ipecac to nausea. Spongio-piline or flannel, wet with hot water, to neck, covered with oil silk. Treat rickets.

Cystitis, Acute.

Rest. Belladonna. Boric acid. Cannabis indica. Creolin, vesical wash (1 to 2 per cent.). Hot compress over bladder. Hot sitz-bath and enemata. Laudanum, gtt. 30, to starch-water, oz. 2, in enema. Fl. ext. pichi. Opium, belladonna, or iodoform suppository. Urotropin.

Cystitis, Chronic.

Alkaline and antiseptic irrigation. Arbutin, gr. 3 to 5, or buchu. Benzoic or boric acid. Opium suppositories. Potassium salts, except bitartrate. Turpentine, oil of sandalwood, cubeb. Irrigation with 5 to 20 per cent. argyrol solution. Strychnine and cantharides, when vesical atony is great.

Delirium Tremens.

Capsicum and liquid food. Chloral, with ammonium carbonate and coca. Scopolamine. Sulphonal. Bromides. Morphine. Ethylcarbamate.

Diabetes Mellitus.

Antipyrin. Arsenic. Codeine, grs. 1-5. Ergot or gallic acid, with opium. Jambul. Pancreatic extract. Iron, lactophosphates of lime and sodium, strychnine and astringents. Lithium, with arsenic. Guaiacol. Salol. Opium, oxygen, and H_2O_2 . Levulose. Purgatives, restricted diet, and regulated exercise. Salicylates. Sodium citrate. Strontium bromide.

Diarrhoea.

Rest. Enema of salt solution. Ammonium chloride, grs. 5. Bismuth, with creasote. Calomel, with a saline. Camphor, in serous types. Castor oil, with rhubarb or laudanum and sodium bicarbonate. Chalk mixture, with kino and gambir. Charcoal, in acid and fermentative. Chloroform, with astringents and opium. Digitalis. Strychnine. Copper sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, with opium. Ergot. Hematoxylon. Lime-water. Mercury, with chalk. Milk-diet. Naphthalin or beta-naphthol. Nitric acid, with bitter tonic, in green diarrhoea of children. Nitro-muriatic acid, or podophyllin. Pepsin, with hydrochloric acid. Phosphate of sodium, lime salts, and common salt, if rickets present. Rhubarb. Sulphuric acid, valuable in serous. Thymol, salol, and morphine.

Dropsy.

Recumbency. Adonidin, sparteine, or strophanthus. Calomel and caffeine. Cocaine. Colocynth, compound extract. Digitalis. Theobromine sodio-salicylate. Elaterium, in renal. Hot-air bath. Jalap, compound powder, with potassium bitartrate, in renal. Magnesium sulphate, concentrated solution. Pilocarpine, in renal dropsy. Potassium iodide.

Dysentery.

Ergot, in bloody stools. Antidysenteric serum. Ice-water, injections. Ipecac, in acute. Aromatic sulphuric acid. Lead acetate, with opium and camphor. Magnesium sulphate. Mercury bichloride, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$. Nitro-hydrochloric acid. Peroxide of hydrogen and tannin, rectal injections. Potassium chlorate, rectal injections. Quinine enemata. Silver nitrate or argyrol, rectal injections (gr. 10 to 20 to ounce).

Dysmenorrhoea.

Antipyrin or acetanilide, in neuralgic. Hot drinks. Fluidext. of viburnum. Belladonna, suppository. Camphor, with acetanilide or antipyrin. Cannabis indica and gelsemium. Hot sitz-bath, with turpentine stupe, and Dover's powder. Iron, strychnine, and quinine, with rest and riding.

Dyspnoea.

Ammonium carbonate.
 Arsenic, in emphysema.
 Purgatives and diuretics, or bloodletting if uræmic.
 Dry cupping over back.
 Morphine. Nitrites.
 Oxygen.
 Strychnine, with atropine.

Eclampsia.

Veratrum viride. Thyroid extract.
 Chloral and bromide, each 1 drachm, by rectum.
 Chloroform by inhalation.
 Elaterium, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. Jalap.
 Extraction of child.
 Hot bath. Opium. Venesection.

Epididymitis.

[kaolin.]

Guaiacol, topically. Cataplasm of Ice-bags. Ichthyol. Iodide of potassium Saturated solution of magnesium sulphate, locally.
 Mercury and belladonna ointments, equal parts, or iodine, grs. 4, with lanolin, ounce 1, locally.
 Strapping testicle.

Erysipelas.

Saturated solution of magnesium sulphate, locally.
 Cataplasm of kaolin, locally.
 Tincture of ferric chloride and quinine, internally.
 Pilocarpine hydrochloride hypodermically, early to abort.

Epistaxis.

Acetic acid, adrenalin, locally.
 Alum powder, pure or with starch.
 Ergot, turpentine, hamamelis, or oil of erigeron, internally.
 Hot-water and hot foot-bath, cold-water bags to dorsal vertebrae.
 Ice applied to nose.
 Nitrate of silver stick to septal ulcer.
 Plugging anterior and posterior nares.
 Vinegar or lemon-juice, injected.

Fever.

Rest in bed.
 Acenite. Alcohol.
 Cold baths, coils, packs, sponging, ice-bags, etc.
 Musk, by rectal injection. Quinine.
 Solution of potassium citrate or of ammonium acetate.
 Spirit of nitrous ether.
 Strychnine.

Gastralgia.

Arsenic. Belladonna. Silver.
 Bismuth and pepsin, after meals.
 Bromides or valerian.
 Counter-irritation.
 Cannabis indica. Hoffman's anodyne.

Gastralgia (continued).

Hot applications.
 Spirit of chloroform.

Gastric Catarrh, Acute.

Cocaine (in vomiting). Diet.
 Effervescing draughts. Ice.
 Milk, with lime-water (peptonized).
 Seidlitz powder, one-fourth of one every fifteen minutes.
 Sodium bicarbonate, with gentian.

Gastric Catarrh, Chronic.

Bismuth subnitrate. Nux vomica.
 Diet, koumyss, light broths.
 Lavage or hot-water potations.
 Silver nitrate and hyosciamus.
 Strontium lactate or bromide.

Gastrectasis.

Cod-liver oil.
 Electricity.
 Enemas, nutrient.
 Gentian and calumba.
 Iodide of iron, lactophosphate of lime, phosphate of sodium.
 Lavage. Massage. Strychnine.

Gastric Ulcer.

Arsenic and Opium. Bismuth.
 Counter-irritation.
 Ergot or cracked ice.
 Milk diet or rectal feeding. Rest.
 Silver nitrate, with hyosciamus, opium, or belladonna in pill.

Gonorrhoea.

Argyrol (5 to 25 per cent.) injections.
 Benzoic acid, with cannabis indica.
 Cocaine (4 per cent. sol.) in urethra.
 Copaiba. Cubeb. Argonin (2 per cent.).
 Hydrastis, locally and internally.
 Chloral and bromides for priapism.
 Mercuric chloride (1 to 20,000 or 1 to 40,000), to flush urethra.
 Syrup of ferrous iodide in arthritis.
 Sandalwood oil. Santyl.
 Sodium bicarbonate.
 Antigonococci serum hypodermically in arthritis.
 Zinc sulphate injections (gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to oz.).

Gout.

Blisters, flying. Chloroform liniment.
 Cod-liver oil. Water.
 Colchicum, wine of root.
 Fowler's solution of arsenic.
 Ichthyol ointment to painful joints.
 Iodide of iron and cod-liver oil.
 Iodide of potassium, with colchicum.
 Iodine, ointment or tincture.
 Lithium carbonate or citrate, internally, locally.
 Morphine. Piperazine. Phenocoll.
 Strontium salts. Tetra-ethyl-ammonium.

Hay Fever.

Arsenic. Opium. Adrenal gland.
Atropine, gr. $\frac{3}{16}$, repeated once in
two hours. Mineral acids.
Climate. Sodium salicylate.
Cocaine, 2-4 per cent. solution, atom-
ized in nose. Physical exercise.
Cotton plug in nostrils.

Headache.

Treat cause.
Antipyrin. Antifebrin.
Bromides. Croton chloral.
Caffeine, with bromide.
Capsicum plaster, to neck.
Refraction, if eye-strain.
Ergot, if congestion.
Gelsemium. Guarana.
Heavy magnesium.
Hydrobromic acid. Methylene-blue.
Mustard foot-bath.
Nux vomica, in sick headache.
Phenacetin. Purge or emetic.
Sodium bicarbonate.

Hematemesis.

Rest. Adrenalin. Alum whey.
Ergot, namamelis, or ipecac.
Ice, cracked.
Iron, tincture of chloride, or turpen-
tine, internally.
Lead acetate with morphine or opium.
Silver nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, in pill.
Tannic acid, gr. 20 to drachm of water.

Hematuria.

Rest.
Camphor, gr. 10 to 20, in pill.
Ergot. Gallic acid, gr. 20.
Hamamelis, injected. Quinine.
Adrenalin injection or irrigation.
Turpentine. Stypticin.

Hemoptysis.

Absolute rest. Alum (gr. 20 to ounce),
in spray. Calcium chloride.
Cup or strap extremities.
Ergot, fluid extract. Gallic acid.
Ice over heart.
Ipecac, in small doses.
Morphine, hypodermically.
Turpentine or erigeron oil.

Hemorrhage, Intestinal.

Enemas, styptic. Ice to abdomen.
Ice, by mouth, and Monsel's salt, gr.
3, in pill. Ice-water injections.
Lead acetate and camphor.
Liquid food (peptone or beef-juice) ab-
sorbed from stomach. No milk.
Sulphuric acid.
Tannic acid and opium. Turpentine.

Incontinence of Urine.

Antiseptic fluids, to cleanse bladder.
Arsenic, with nux vomica.

**Incontinence of Urine (con-
tinued).**

Belladonna with bromide.
Catheterization, if due to retention.
Circumcision. Elevation of hips.
Ergot. Hyoscyamus. Strychnine.
Nitric and potassium citrate.
Rhus aromatica, in children.

Insomnia.

Bromide of potassium.
Bath, hot or cold.
Chloral, if not due to pain.
Chloralamide. Chloralose.
Croton-chloral. Methylene blue.
Food at night.
Hot-water bags to feet, cold to head.
Hyoscyne. Veronal.
Morphine, with scopolamine. Paral-
dehyde. Opium, to relieve pain.
Remove indigestion.
Somnal. Ethyl carbamate.
Sulphonmethane. Sulphonethylmeth-
ane. Veronal. Medinal.
Valerian, in nervousness.

Intermittent Fever.

Arsenic.
Calomel. Guaiacal.
Ice-pack, if fever excessive.
Iodine. Methylene-blue.
Podophyllin, preceding quinine.
Quinine.

Iritis.

Atropine.
Ice compress.
Eserine.
Iodide of potassium, with mercury.
Leeches and heat, to relieve pain.
Mercury, by inunction.

Keratitis, Interstitial.

Antiseptic lotions.
Antisyphilitic treatment.
Atropine.

Keratitis, Phlyctenular.

Atropine.
Boracic acid, solution.
Cold-water douche.
Tonics and alteratives.
Yellow oxide of mercury ointment.

Laryngitis, Acute.

Calomel, followed by saline purges.
Ice, externally.
Inhalation from steaming water or
compound tincture of benzoin, with
paregoric.
Voice not to be used.

Laryngitis, Subacute.

Cold compress, externally.
Inhalations of recent vapor of ammo-
nium chloride.
Zinc sulphate (gr. 4 to ounce), spray.

Leucorrhœa.

Alum or boric acid, douche.
 Belladonna, with tannic acid, applied on cotton. Hematoxylin.
 Hot sitz-bath, or vaginal injections.
 Hydrastis injections. Lysoi injections.
 Iron, with tonics.
 Potassium permanganate, as injection.
 Tampon, iodoform and tannic acid.
 White-oak bark, or tannic acid and glycerin. Lead acetate.

Lumbago.

Acupuncture. Ammonium bromide.
 Atropine (gr. $\frac{1}{60}$), morphine (gr. $\frac{1}{6}$), into muscle. Acetphenetidin.
 Chloroform liniment.
 Foot-bath and Dover's powder.
 Ice-bag or ether spray to loins.
 Ironing back with laundry-iron.
 Massage. Monobromated camphor.
 Mustard or capsicum plaster.
 Potassium iodide or salicylic acid.

Mania.

Anæsthetics or apomorphine.
 Bromides. Methylene blue.
 Cannabis indica, with bromides.
 Chloral, if kidneys healthy.
 Cimicifuga, after confinement.
 Cold douche to head.
 Hyoscine hydrobromate. Morphine.
 Tonics, if after typhoid, etc.

Mastitis.

Belladonna, to breast.
 Breast-pump, if milk persists.
 Compression. Incision, if pus.
 Purges. Cataplasm of Kaolin.

Meningitis, Acute.

Belladonna.
 Blister early.
 Bromides and chloral.
 Calomel, with opium.
 Ergot.
 Ice-bag to head.
 Leeches. Venesection.

Migraine.

Bromide of sodium, with caffeine.
 Cannabis indica. Croton chloral.
 Gelsemium, with cannabis indica.
 Hyoscymus, with calomel.
 Salicylic acid. Aspirin.

Myalgia.

Ammonium chloride or bromide.
 Clove oil, added to liniment.
 Electricity. Heat.
 Iodide of potassium or salicylates.
 Massage. Dover's powder.

Nasal Catarrh.—See "CORYZA."**Neuralgia.**

Aconitine. Gelseminine. Aspirin.

Neuralgia (continued).

Acupuncture, nerve-stretching, or neurectomy.
 Cold salt solution hypodermically.
 Bromide of potassium, with caffeine.
 Camphor and chloral liniment, locally.
 Cimicifuga, in ovarian.
 Castor oil.
 Freezing parts with ether.
 Hydrocyanic acid, in intestinal.
 Hyoscyamine.
 Iodide of potassium.
 Iron and arsenic.
 Morphine, injected locally.
 Mustard plaster.
 Nux vomica. Nitroglycerin.
 Peppermint oil or menthol, locally.
 Phenacetin. Antipyrin. Acetanilide.
 Phosphorus.
 Quinine. Specific remedies.
 Alcohol hypodermically into foramen or nerve trunk.

Night-Sweats.

Agaricin.
 Belladonna or atropine.
 Camphoric acid.
 Ergot. Gallic acid.
 Hot bath at bedtime. Hyoscine.
 Picrotoxin (gr. $\frac{1}{60}$) or strychnine.
 Pilocarpine.
 Sulphuric acid, with morphine.

Pericarditis.

Alcohol, digitalis, or caffeine.
 Aspiration, gradual.
 Blister, over præcordium.
 Calomel, with opium.
 Iodide of potassium.
 Jalap or elaterium, or saline purge.
 Leeches or ice-bag, over præcordium.

Peritonitis, Acute.

Belladonna and opium.
 Ice-bag.
 Leeches or mustard plaster.
 Pancreatinized milk.
 Section.
 Turpentine stupes.

Pleurisy.

Aspiration. Cataplasm of Kaolin.
 Blisters. Sinapisms. Leeches.
 Digitalis or pilocarpus.
 Elaterium or jalap.
 Ice-poultice or jacket.
 Iodine or guaiacol, locally.
 Iodide of potassium.
 Salicylates.
 Saline purges. Strap chest.

Pneumonia.

Alcohol. Antipneumococcic serum.
 Ammonium salts. Turpentine.
 Blisters. Turpentine stupe.
 Cardiac and respiratory stimulants.
 Cups, wet or dry. Calcium chloride.

Pneumonia (continued).

Digitalis. Dover's powder as sedative.
Ice-poultice or lamb's-wool jacket.
Leeching, bleeding, cardiac sedatives.
Mustard plaster. Oxygen inhalations.
Nitrites. No antipyrin.
Saline solution by hypodermoclysis.
Strychnine. Guaiacol.

Post - partum Hemorrhage.

Abdominal massage.
Ergot. Ether, hypodermically.
Hot intra-uterine douche.
Suture, if due to laceration.
Tampooning with iodoform gauze.
Tampon with gauze saturated with solution of adrenalin.
"Turn out that clot."

Pruritus.

Arsenic, quinine, bitter tonics, cod-liver oil.
Calomel and lard, locally.
Carbolic acid, well diluted, locally.
Cocaine. Heat.
Cold douche and injections.
Diabetic treatment.
Goulard's extract, dilute.
Hydrocyanic acid, locally.
Mercuric chloride, 1:250, as wash.
Silver nitrate, locally, preceded by cocaine.
Resorcinol, locally.
Sodium bicarbonate or borax.

Psoriasis.

Anthrarobin. Aristol. Arsenic.
Baths of sulphides.
Chrysarobin, internally, or ointment.
Gallic acid ointment. Thyroid extract.
Resorcin. Ichthyol. Thiol.

Puerperal Fever.

Bichloride of mercury (1 to 5000) or creolin (2 per cent.) solutions.
Curette, to remove membranes.
Salines, if peritonitis develops.
Celiotomy, if peritonitis develops.
Nutriment and alcoholic stimulants.
Iodine and carbolic acid applied to ulcerated wounds.

Rheumatism, Acute.

Rest.
Alkalies and quinine.
Blisters over joints.
Cimicifuga. Aspirin.
Cold applications, if hyperpyrexia.
Iron, tincture of chloride.
Oil of gaultheria. Acetopyrine.
Potassium iodide. Phenocoll.
Rhus toxicodendron.
Salicin or salicylic acid and its salts.
Sodium bicarbonate, applied on lint.
Salol. Phenacetine.

Rheumatism, Chronic.

Arsenic. Blisters, repeated.
Baths of sulphides. Turkish baths.
Cod-liver oil. Dry hot air.
Ichthyol. Fuller's Lotion, locally.
Iodine, locally.
Mistura ferro-salicylata. Kefir.
Potassium iodide, colchicum, and sarsaparilla. Veratrine ointment.

Rhus Poisoning (Poison Ivy).

Solution of sodium thiosulphate, locally.
Solution of phenol, locally.
Lead-water and laudanum, locally.
Solution of boric acid, locally.
Mixture of fluidextract of grindelia, locally.

Scarlet Fever.

Alcohol. Ammonium acetate.
Carbolic acid in benzoated lard, vaseline, cosmolin, or almond oil, locally.
Chloral.
Cold sponging.
Ice-bag or rubber head-coil.
Jalap, with potassium bitartrate.
Pilocarpine.
Peroxide of hydrogen, locally.
Strychnine, iron, simple bitters, quinine, or Basham's mixture.
Warm, wet pack.
Water, pure, in large amounts.

Sciatica.

Blister or cautery.
Cod-liver oil. Castor oil. Aspirin.
Chloroform, ether, or osmic acid, deeply injected.
Ether or rhigolene, sprayed.
Ice, locally. Dry heat.
Morphine, injected.
Nerve-stretching.
Potassium iodide. Rest, with splint.
Salicylic acid and iron.

Shock.

Atropine, strychnine, or digitalis hypodermically. Alcohol. Aromatic spirit of ammonia, Hoffman's anodyne by mouth.
Adrenalin in normal salt solution by transfusion, especially valuable when due to hemorrhage. Rectal injection of normal salt solution.
Lower the head, elevate the legs, bandage limbs tightly, apply external heat.

Sore Throat.—See "TONSILLITIS."**Sprains.**

Cold and hot applications, alternate.
Fomentations. Rest. Plaster dressing.
Lead-water and laudanum.
Massage, followed by bandaging.

Tetanus.

Antitetanic serum as prophylactic.
Bromides, hydrated chloral, and
chloretone as antispasmodics.
Free incision and antiseptics of punctured and gunshot wounds.
Hydrogen peroxide as wash.
Phenol to swab out wound.

Tonsillitis.

Calomel and quinine.
Guaiacol.
Guaiac, internally and as gargle.
Hydrogen peroxide, in spray.
Iron, tincture of the chloride. [gle.
Salol and salicylates. Potass.chlor., gar-
Red mercuric iodide to abort.

Tuberculosis.

Arsenic. Atropine, hypodermically
in night-sweats.
Chlorine, by inhalation.
Oil of cloves hypodermically for ex-
cessive cough and expectoration.
Codeine. Cod-liver oil.
Compressed and rarefied air.
Creosote. Guaiacol. Eucalyptol.
Gavage (overfeeding).
Glycerin and water, with lemon
juice.
Iodine, internally, hypodermatically,
and over pleuritic spots.
Iodoform, in pill and locally.
Lactic acid, locally.
Lactophosphates and hypophosphites.
Morphine and wild cherry bark.
Menthol, locally.
Nitrogenous diet.
Oxygen inhalations.
Peroxide of hydrogen.
Strychnine. Respiratory gymnastics.
Surgical measures.
Tuberculin and Tuberculocidin in se-
lected cases.

Typhoid Fever.

Alcohol. *No antipyretic.*
Calomel. Water, freely.
Cold baths, systematically.
Enemas. Guaiacol.
Hydrochloric acid.
Morphine. Quinine.
Hexamethelamine as prophylactic.
Salol. Betanaphthol.
Turpentine in stupes, enemata, or by
mouth.

Uremia.

Calomel 10 gr., elaterin $\frac{1}{16}$ gr., or saline
at first appearance of symptoms.
Hot pack as a diaphoretic. Infusion
of digitalis with potassium citrate
as a diuretic.
Venesection 10 to 20 ounces of blood
followed by transfusion of normal
salt solution for coma or convulsions
in acute cases of robust subjects.
Chloral to control convulsions. Mor-

Uremia (continued).

phine hypodermically for convul-
sions in acute parenchymatous
nephritis. Harmful in chronic in-
testinal nephritis.

Varicose Veins.

Bandage. Hydrastis.
Barium chloride, internally and lo-
cally. Unna's bandage.
Hamamelis. Operation.

Vomiting.

Bromides, with laudanum.
Calomel (gr. $\frac{1}{4}$), ext. hyoscyami (gr. ss).
Carbolic acid, with bismuth.
Cerium oxalate. Chloroform. Creosote.
Cloves, oil of. Cocaine (gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$).
Enemas, partially digested.
Fowler's solution.
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute.
Hydrochloric acid, dilute.
Ice-bag. Ipecac. Lavage.
Lime-water, added to milk.
Mustard plaster over stomach.
Nux vomica.
Oxygen-water.
Peptonized milk and beef.
Podophyllin. Position.
Seidlitz powder.

Vomiting of Pregnancy.

Arsenic.
Bromide of potassium,
Cerium oxalate.
Cocaine.
Iodine, tincture of.
Ipecac, wine.
Menthol.

Whooping Cough.

Amyl nitrite.
Antipyrin.
Laryngeal instillation of antipyrin
solution, 2 per cent.
Belladonna, tincture of.
Bromoform.
Chloral. Chloroform.
Hyoscyamus.
Hydrogen peroxide.
Monobromated camphor.
Quinine.
Resorcin, 2 per cent. solution.

Worms.

Aspidium.
Calomel.
Carbolic acid lotion, to destroy eggs.
Castor oil.
Chenopodium, oil of.
Kamala, drachms 1 to 2, in syrup.
Lime-water injections.
Pelletierine.
Pepo.
Quassia injections for thread-worms.
Naphthalene for thread-worms.
Santonin.
Spigelia.
Turpentine and castor oil.

LIGATION OF ARTERIES.

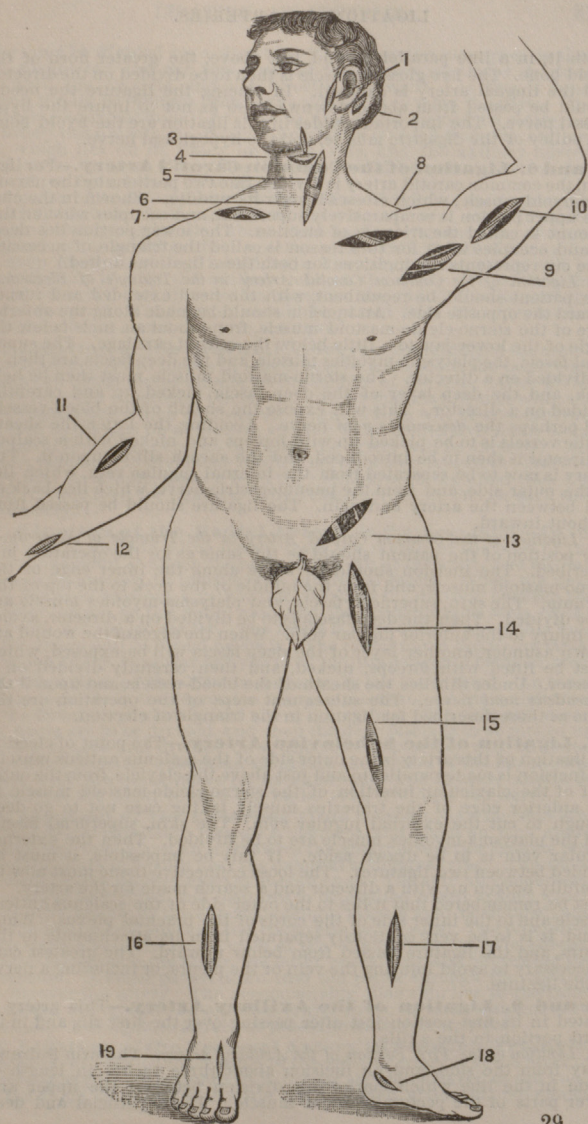
THE accompanying plate indicates the positions in which the operation of ligating arteries in their continuity is most commonly performed. There is no point at which ligatures are applied which is not represented, with the exception of a few which are very rarely chosen. With the explanations which follow, this diagram will serve as a guide to the practitioner who may be called upon in an emergency to perform an operation in regard to which he has grown somewhat rusty from want of practice.

1. Ligation of the Temporal Artery.—The temporal artery is the continuation of the external carotid from the level of the lobe of the ear to the level of the eyebrow, where it divides into its terminal branches. The point at which it is ligated is a little in front of the anterior curve of the concha. A vertical incision, about an inch in length, is made in front of the concha. The artery is easy to find, as it is very superficial at this part of its course. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side, and the temporal branch of the auriculo-temporal nerve lies in front of it.

2. Ligation of the Occipital Artery.—The occipital artery comes off from the posterior part of the external carotid at about the level of the angle of the lower jaw. It curves backward under and to the inner side of the mastoid process, at the back of which it comes out through the attachment of the trapezius muscle, and winds in a tortuous course upward over the occipital bone. The point at which it is ligated is about an inch behind the ear. An incision, an inch and a half long, parallel to the posterior edge of the mastoid process, will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side of it. (There are but few occasions when it is necessary to ligate this artery, as its position makes it very easy to stop the flow of blood through it by pressure with a suitable compress and bandage.)

3. Ligation of the Facial Artery.—The facial artery comes off from the external carotid just below the level of the angle of the lower jaw, and passes forward below this bone to a point just in front of the insertion of the masseter muscle. Here it sends a branch forward, the submental, while the main trunk curves up over the lower jaw and passes in a tortuous course toward the angle of the mouth. The point at which it is ligated is that at which it ascends in front of the masseter muscle. An incision an inch in length will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side.

4. Ligation of the Lingual Artery.—The lingual artery comes off from the external carotid at the level of the great cornu of the hyoid bone; it passes forward under the posterior belly of the digastric muscle, and the stylo-glossus and hyo-glossus muscles, to the root of the tongue, and thence to its further distribution. It is in some respects the most difficult artery to ligate in the whole body. The point at which it is ligated is the second part of its course, under the hyo-glossus muscle. An incision is made about half an inch above, and parallel to, the great horn of the hyoid bone, and extending from just in front of the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to near the middle line of the neck, half an inch below the base of the jaw. The skin and subcutaneous fat having been divided, the capsule of the submaxillary gland will be met. This capsule must be divided, and the gland carefully drawn up over the jaw. In doing this great care must be taken not to injure the facial artery and vein, which pass through the gland. The posterior part of the capsule of the gland must next be divided. This will expose the shining aponeurosis which constitutes the pulley of the digastric muscle and attaches it to the great horn of the hyoid bone, near the insertion of the stylo-hyoid muscle. Behind these passes the hypoglossal nerve. This must be delicately detached from the sheath of the hyo-glossus muscle, which lies below it, and pushed up out of the way. As the next step, fix the pulley of the digastric with a tenaculum and gently insinuate a director behind the posterior edge of the hyo-glossus muscle, and push it forward between this and the middle constrictor of the pharynx, which lies under



neath it, in a line parallel to, and just above, the greater horn of the hyoid bone. The hyo-glossus muscle is then to be divided on the director, and the lingual artery is exposed. In placing the ligature the needle should be passed from above downward, so as not to injure the hypoglossal nerve. The important guides in this ligation are the hyoid bone, the pulley of the digastric muscle, and the hypoglossal nerve.

5 and 6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery.—For ligation, the common carotid artery is divided into two portions by the narrow omo-hyoid muscle, which crosses it near its middle. (Shown in the cut.) The upper portion is comparatively superficial, and occupies what on this account is called the triangle of election. The lower portion lies deeper, and occupies what for this reason is called the triangle of necessity. (The cut represents the incisions for both these ligations united.)

5. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Election.—The patient should be recumbent, with the head extended and turned toward the opposite side. An incision should be made along the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, from about an inch below the angle of the lower jaw to a little below the cricoid cartilage. The superficial fascia, the platysma-myoides muscle, and the deep fascia are then to be divided on a director. The sterno-mastoid muscle must then be held back, and the deep layer of the deep fascia picked up and carefully divided on a director. This will expose the sheath of the blood-vessels, and perhaps the *descendens noni* nerve. Avoiding the latter, the sheath of the vessels is to be picked up with forceps and nicked with a scalpel. A director is then to be introduced, and the sheath slit up upon it. The artery is now to be separated from the internal jugular vein, which lies to the outer side, and from the pneumogastric nerve, which lies back of and between the artery and vein. The ligature should be passed from without inward.

6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Necessity.—The position of the patient should be the same as for the operation just described. The incision should be made along the inner edge of the sterno-mastoid muscle, and from the middle of the neck to the top of the sternum. The skin, superficial fascia, and platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, avoiding injury to the anterior jugular vein. When the edges of the wound are drawn asunder, another layer of the deep fascia will be exposed, which must be lifted with forceps, nicked, and then carefully divided on a director. Under this lies the sheath of the blood-vessels, and upon it the *descendens noni* nerve. The subsequent steps of the operation are the same as those described for ligation in the triangle of election.

7. Ligation of the Subclavian Artery.—The point of election for ligation of this artery is the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle. An incision is made parallel to and just above the clavicle, from the outer half of the clavicular insertion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to the anterior edge of the trapezius muscle, taking care not to go deep enough to cut the external jugular vein. The skin, superficial fascia, and the platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the external jugular vein is to be drawn aside. If this be impossible, it must be divided between two ligatures. The loose connective tissue must now be carefully broken up with a director and a search made for the artery. It must be remembered that it lies to the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle and to the inner side of the cords of the brachial plexus. When found, it is to be very cautiously separated from its attachments to the pleura, and the ligature passed from below upward. The greatest care is necessary to avoid injuring the vein or the pleura, or including a nerve in the ligature.

8 and 9. Ligation of the Axillary Artery.—This artery is ligated in its first portion just after passing over the first rib, and in its third portion in the axilla.

8. Ligation of the First Portion of the Axillary Artery.—The arm is drawn away from the side, and an incision about three inches in length is made in the line which marks the division between the upper and lower parts of the pectoralis major muscle. The superficial and deep

fasciæ must be divided on a director. The muscular interspace is then to be sought for, and the two parts of the muscle separated, working up toward the clavicle, and not directly backward. As this is done, the arm should be brought back to the side, so as to relax the parts. The costo-coracoid membrane is next to be found and opened on a director. The artery lies beneath it. It is to be carefully isolated from the axillary vein, which lies on its inner, or lower, side, and the axillary nerves, which lie to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward, or from below upward.

9. *Ligation of the Axillary Artery in the Axilla.*—This is the most accessible part of the artery. It is reached by drawing the arm away from the body, and making an incision about three inches long over the course of the vessel, at the junction of the anterior and middle thirds of the axilla. The deep fascia must be divided on a director, and the artery will be found beneath it, with the axillary vein on the ulnar side (toward the back of the arm), and the median nerve on the radial side (toward the front of the arm). The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, so as not to injure the vein.

10. *Ligation of the Brachial Artery*, in the middle of the arm.—An incision about two inches in length is to be made along the inner edge of the swell of the biceps muscle, at the middle of the arm. After dividing the skin and superficial fascia, and any fat that may be met with, the fibrous membrane which encloses the biceps muscle will be encountered. This is to be divided on a director, and the loose connective tissue along the edge of the muscle broken up, when the artery will be exposed. Care must be taken not to divide the median nerve, which crosses the brachial artery near its middle, passing from the radial toward the ulnar side, and not to include it in the ligature. The venæ comites lie one on each side of the artery.

11. *Ligation of the Radial Artery*, in the upper third.—An incision is to be made in a line drawn from the middle of the bend of the elbow to the point at which the pulse can be felt at the wrist. The median vein is to be avoided in incising the superficial fascia. When the deep fascia has been exposed, a yellow line, marking the division between the supinator longus, on the radial side, and the pronator radii teres, on the ulnar side, is to be looked for. The fascia is to be opened along this line, and the artery will be found below it. The radial nerve lies to the radial side of the artery, but so far away as to be in little danger of being injured.

12. *Ligation of the Ulnar Artery*, in the lower third.—An incision is to be made in the depression between the flexor sublimis digitorum and the flexor carpi ulnaris, just above the carpus. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and then the deep fascia is to be picked up with the forceps and divided on a director. The artery will be found lying on the pronator quadratus, alongside the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris, with the ulnar nerve on its ulnar side. The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, avoiding the nerve.

13. *Ligation of the External Iliac Artery.*—An incision is to be made nearly parallel to Poupart's ligament, and about an inch above it, extending from about an inch above the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to a point near the external abdominal ring. This incision should curve slightly upward at both ends. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and ligatures to be applied to any vessels which bleed. The tendon of the external oblique muscle is to be divided, and then the internal oblique and the transversalis muscles. The separation of the transversalis fascia is a work of the utmost delicacy, to be effected with the forceps and the finger, the latter restraining and protecting the peritoneum. A finger passed down into the pelvis through the opening will discover the artery. The accompanying iliac vein lies to the inner side of the artery, and the anterior crural nerve at some distance to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward.

14. *Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Scarpa's Triangle.*—The point of election for ligation of the femoral artery is at the apex of Scarpa's triangle. To accomplish it, the leg should be flexed at the knee, and the thigh slightly flexed upon the abdomen, abducted and rotated

outward, so as to lie on its outer side. An incision should then be made, over the course of the artery, in a line bisecting Scarpa's triangle from the middle of its base to its apex. This incision should be about three inches long, and its middle should be over the apex of the triangle. The skin, superficial fascia, and fat having been divided, the inner edge of the sartorius muscle must be found and drawn outward. The artery will now be found, with the vein to the inner side and a little behind it, and several nerves on the outer side. The artery should be carefully isolated after opening its sheath, and the ligature passed from within outward.

15. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Hunter's Canal.—This rare ligation is performed by placing the limb in the position for the preceding operation, and making an incision from the apex of Scarpa's triangle toward the back part of the internal condyle of the femur, avoiding the saphena vein. After passing through the skin, superficial fascia, and fat, the deep fascia will be seen, binding down the sartorius muscle. This membrane is to be opened on a director and the muscle drawn backward. This will disclose the aponeurotic sheath which covers the femoral artery at this point. This sheath must be opened, and the artery will be exposed. In ligating it, care must be taken not to injure the long saphenous nerve, which accompanies it, or the femoral vein, which here lies behind it and toward its outer side. The ligature should be passed very carefully from without inward.

16. Ligation of the Anterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision is to be made, about three inches long, in a line passing from a point midway between the tubercle of the tibia and the head of the fibula, to a point midway between the two malleoli. When the deep fascia has been reached, a yellow line may be found, indicating the septum between the tibialis anticus muscle and the extensor longus digitorum. Along this line the aponeurosis is to be divided on a director, and the two muscles carefully separated until the extensor proprius pollicis is met with, when this is to be separated from the tibialis anticus until the artery is reached. It is accompanied by two venæ comites, which it is not important to regard if they are difficult to separate from the artery. The anterior tibial nerve lies either in front or at the outer side of the artery. To avoid injuring it, it should be pressed to the outer side of the wound and the ligature should be passed from without inward.

17. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision three inches long is to be made parallel to the inner border of the tibia and about half an inch back of it, and carried down to the superficial fascia. This is to be carefully opened, avoiding injury to the internal saphenous vein and nerve, which lie in the track of the wound. They must be found and drawn aside. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, and the inner border of the soleus muscle is to be pressed away from the tibia, when the vessel will be exposed. It is accompanied by two venæ comites and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the fibular side of it. The veins and nerve being separated from the artery, the ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

18. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery behind the Internal Malleolus.—A slightly curving incision an inch and a half long is to be made behind the internal malleolus, and about half-way between it and the tendo Achillis. The skin and superficial fascia having been divided, the deep fascia is to be lifted and divided on a director. The artery will then be exposed, accompanied by its venæ comites, and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the back of it and toward the fibular side. The ligature should be passed from behind forward.

19. Ligation of the Dorsalis Pedis Artery.—An incision an inch long is to be made on the back of the foot between the inner tendon of the extensor brevis digitorum and the outer side of the tendon of the extensor longus pollicis. (These tendons can be mapped out by manipulating the great toe.) After dividing the skin, the superficial fascia, and the deep fascia, the artery will be exposed. The continuation of the anterior tibial nerve lies to the fibular side of the artery. The ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

THE
PRACTITIONER'S
VISITING LIST.

RECORDS OF PRACTICE.
FOR THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK.

1910.

Record.

January, 1910

35

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mrs Curschman							
Mrs P Cambridge							
Mrs Wells. (Reading)							
Mrs Thomson							
Mrs Mocala							
Sen Chas Rose. (Reading)							

Record.

January, 1910

37

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2			
20 0			
2 2			
2 2			
31 10			

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Waller & Mills			c				
Kenneth Mackenzie			c				
Mr S. J. Brown, Barbours				c			
Mr Leonard				c			
E. B. Hambleton					c		

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
---------	------------------	--------	------------

2	2		
---	---	--	--

2	2		
---	---	--	--

2	2		
---	---	--	--

2	2		
---	---	--	--

3	6		
---	---	--	--

NAME.

Su. 16	M. 17	Tu. 18	W. 19	Th. 20	F. 21	Sa. 22
-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------

2nd attack of neural colic

1st. Expect vomit up

5-10 in case a change of pain in right side, shot it up in food
 & am very severe attack, pain in right side, nausea, vom. contents, 1/4 morphine gave relief
 slight relief in case.

pelin slept in case.

2nd attack middle day. Morphine again. Good night.

3rd attack this day.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su.	M.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mrs Crowley Woodstock Rd				c		
Laurence Johnston.						
Mrs Greenstreet						
Mrs Ridley Ballant.						

Record.

January, 1910

43

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
Gen Bradford Brumwell		c					
Mrs Thomas Beasly			c				
Rev Samuel D			c	c			
Miss Fletcher				c			
Mrs Robinson				c			
of a Lloyd Stevens					c		
Mr Barlowing. (or Conrad)		nt			c		

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
---------	------------------	--------	------------

10	10		
----	----	--	--

--	--	--	--

2	2		
---	---	--	--

was

5	5		
---	---	--	--

not paid

NAME	Su. 6	M. 7	Tu. 8	W. 9	Th. 10	F. 11	Sa. 12
Mrs Lewis. London		c					
Mrs Milne. Leamington			c				
Miss E. H. St. Waulapt			c				
Mrs Fisher D.T.				c			
Mrs Harper near St					c		
Mrs Sledman			c	c			
Mrs Barber. D.T. Mrs D.T.					c		
Mrs V Gordon. Bellingham. D.T.					c		
Mrs Smith. Woking					c		
Mrs Gordon - Woking. D.T.						c	
Mrs Madam.						c	
Mrs Shyne. New College						c	
Mr Mrs Parker					c		
Mrs Hay. Stevenage, Beds							c
Mrs Livingston. London.							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
44 2.	c	c	Phlebotomy + Menstrual Issues
2 2	0		
2 2	0		
5 0	0		
			Bleedington 8 gun 12th
10 10			
2 2			not paid
2 2			
2 2			
			5 Richmond ⁵ 5 44 6 change

NAME.	Su. 13	M. 14	Tu. 15	W. 16	Th. 17	F. 18	Sa. 19
Mrs Lunington	c	c			c		c
Mrs Smith.		c					
Mrs. Elison. Hatfield		c					
Mrs. Museum, D th , cor Whitted		c					
Mrs. Warburton	c						
Mrs. Bessie Swan Hill				c			
Mrs. Behan			c				
Mrs. Badcock. Radley D th					c		
Mrs. Allen							c
Mrs. Hardselle.						c	
on Kents d th D th						c	
Mrs. M. Lillian, San D th							c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

£ 44 per unit

10.10,

2 2.

3 3

5- 5-

2 2

2 -

C on Whitebrook

sup. pen. recu. unit of
 prod. region

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

15 gr to charge

10 gr to charge.

10 00

31 10

12 12

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2

2

1

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
---------	------------------	--------	------------

2	2	0.	
---	---	----	--

10	10	0.	
----	----	----	--

2	2	0	
---	---	---	--

2	2	✓	
---	---	---	--

Child 7. with Dr. Phelps
in Boston -

Am. airtas

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

~~#~~ 44 Entry,

5-25. 2 Culbert Stewart

105.

1 1/2 Part L Cur

674

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
---------	------------------	--------	------------

44	0	0	
----	---	---	--

2	0	0	
---	---	---	--

30	0	0	
----	---	---	--

2	2	0	
---	---	---	--

2	2	0	
---	---	---	--

Rem. and. - 25.00

Since 1908 - 10.00

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
27	28	29	30	31	1	2

Mr Livingston, London

c

Mr Hedden, coast

c

Ital Phipps, Mollen Moberg

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2

 $\$44$ to charge $(\$264$ to date $\$100.$ to chargeSpring Hill Roslyn
Long Island

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
---------	---------------------	--------	------------

3	3		
---	---	--	--

2	2		
---	---	--	--

2	2		
---	---	--	--

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16

James Wyld 45 Woodst. Rd
Mrs Livingston London

c

c

e

e

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

£ 64 6 charge 8 visits to date
£ 35 2 to date

NAME.

Su. 17	M. 18	Tu. 19	W. 20	Th. 21	F. 22	Sa. 23
-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------

Ja Smelt Ballist

Lt Herolt

Miss F. Hill

Mrs. W. K. Kahan

Mrs. Raper

Mrs. Livingston (next to her)

write card for about 746 - last of week
after

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 1

2 2 1

3 3 1

2 2 1

372 to date

Charge.

Brought Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

10th rail 11th rail

2 2

2 2

NAME.	Su. 1	M. 2	Tu. 3	W. 4	Th. 5	F. 6	Sa. 7
Mr. Rees Bathol.	c						
C F Weckler, Act. Home	c						
Rev E Bunnings, Hartford			c				
E H Sander, Ensl.			c				
on Board - Burgh. Can			c				
Id. Harnsworth				c			
Rev Mr. Tignor, And					c		
P W Kirby, Oakley Blvd. The							c
Mr. Baggen, Richmond.							c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2

5 0

5 5-

2 2

2 2

5 0

*Register Hall Tollendge. Herts**c or Davis*

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Col. Ausbury Challenor		c					
Mr. Namsch			c				
Mrs MacDunn Fortkahn			c				
W. Hooper Baskely					c		
Mr. Bach. Challenor						c	
Mrs a e Messer 2 Lyall St. Sa							c
Mess D. c W ned.							

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
33 3 0			
2 2			
2 2			
33 0			
3 0			
3 3			at 22. 2000 for the construction of the new road & other on the the County, viz do

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
---------	------------------	--------	------------

			C 57 Whitehead - Appendant
			C or Connet.

44	4	0	
----	---	---	--

			5.5: 6 days.
--	--	--	--------------

NAME.	Su. 22	M. 23	Tu. 24	W. 25	Th. 26	F. 27	Sa. 28
Bordampart- pulch		c					
W. H. Oser.			c				
Capt. Heygate			c				
Miss Sandford						c	
Mr. Croft Thane						2	

NAME

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

Davis
Hotel
with S. R. O. name
of Arthur

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
St John Harmsworth		C					
Robert Hoe (New York)			C				
in Dodge (Bedell) / D.H.						C	

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
			5.37. \$100 + charge insured. Left upper lobe after confinement - 13 days

NAME.	Su. 12	M. 13	Tu. 14	W. 15	Th. 16	F. 17	Sa. 18
Mrs Peckham		c					
Miss Dallen.			c				
Miss Beattie Lunt			c				
Patton, Henry.			c				
Mrs Price				c			
Mrs Sawthorne				c			
C J Jeffery Woodford Co				c			
Mr Kromann & Co.				c			
Dr Benson's daughter				c			
Mrs Dingstone Fisher				c			
Mrs Struthers St John					c		
Mrs Van Dyke					c		
Mr Morrison, Audley St					c		
Mrs Steadman					c		
Mrs Mackenzie Rio							c
Mr Mackenzie							c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

\$ 100 + charge.

2 2

2 2

2 2

2 2

2 2

5 8

5 0

\$ 144. (12th visit)

2 2

2 2

10 0 0

NAME.	Su. 19	M. 20	Tu. 21	W. 22	Th. 23	F. 24	Sa. 25
Mrs Weston	c						
Mrs Geo Glasgow		c	}				
Mrs		c					
Mrs Hamilton Walden		c					
Miss Lanes		c					
Mrs Hart. C or wife		c					
Mrs Lunnors.			c				
Mrs Murt. C or daughter			c				
Mrs Maurice			c				
Mrs Briggs eldest son's			c				
Dr Lynam				c			
Mrs S H Smith Olney	off.				c		
Mrs Webb						c	
Mrs Johnson							c
Mrs B Gresham							c

* Pan 2nd 2nd in rt leg ant a hirt
mass in rt. abd 2nd. glands cancer
radical best

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2			C or S. Adams headlamps
5- 5-			
			Wapletoe Ferry.
5- 5-			
2 2			
2 2			
20 0 0			C or Evans & Dr Mc Intyre ferry w. cat.
3 3 0			
2 2			

NAME.	Su. 26	M. 27	Tu. 28	W. 29	Th. 30	F. 1	Sa. 2
Col. Greenshield. Edmundt	c						
Mr. Pillingham	c						
Mr. Hurdle- DHJ		c					
Mr. Steadman Hurlingham							
Mr. Clayton. Wardslock.							
Mr. Rheinlander N.Y.						c	

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

3 3

2 2

2 2

5 0

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mrs Lunnegsten. dunde						c	
Mrs H. O. C. & a. D. & a. D.						c	
Mrs S. Hart. B. S. & co							c
Mrs Brown abington							c
Capt. Wallie army & navy club							c
Arthur W. W. G. G. G. G.						c	
Mrs Chandler G. G. G. G.						c	c
Mrs L. G. G. G. G.							c

Edinburgh. Tub. Confer.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

13 th visit = \$572

5-

2 2

\$5. change

5-

8.8 5 d

NAME.	Su. 10	M. 11	Tu. 12	W. 13	Th. 14	F. 15	Sa. 16
R. H. Lichen 22 N. S. S.	c						
Mr. Zendeck Perry Ham		c					
Dr. Stevens Brighton		c					
Dr. J. J. Williams	c						
Miss Little Goring					c		
Mr. Burgess Abington St.					c		
Miss Hart Chesham					c		
Col. Murray 16 Bardsley Rd.					c		
Mr. Hill Reading					c		
Mr. Ashman							c
Mr. Packham						c	
Miss Williams							c
Miss Taylor Woodstock							c
Miss Arnold							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
---------	------------------	--------	------------

2	2		
---	---	--	--

2	2		
---	---	--	--

155-

25500

2	2		
---	---	--	--

2	2		
---	---	--	--

2	2		
---	---	--	--

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Miss Leale			c				
Miss Leonard Haybrook				c			
or Amy Williams				c			
Mr Clifford					e		
Prof Frank Bonney					c		
Miss Berkeley							c
Rev Mr Fulmer Little Miller							c
Miss Longfellow							c
Miss Walker ad. home.							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
3 3			C D Mackenzie Hughes
2 2			
5 1			
2 2			
2 2			
			14th. visit refused
			July 17th - Income Return for 1910-11
			Professorship &c £554
			Pradai 1073
			Royalties 600
			Investments 1355 ⁴
			* 3562
			£352 imp bill not deposited in this country
			Expenses. £500 profers & fees.
			Inc paid by Bill recd. & all used def
			July 17th. sent cheque 96s worth - for £68.12 for last year.
			Ch Ch. ^{£100} is paid for income tax.

NAME

Su. 24	M. 25	Tu. 26	W. 27	Th. 28	F. 29	Sa. 30
-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------

New Famous Cairo

c

New Baller

c

New Bunt Cost

Taken for Inobee: Embroiders of Ireland
with Grace & Co. Collection of 1000 x 1000 yds.

MEMORANDA.

20	σ	σ
----	---	---

2	2
---	---

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
31	1	2	3	4	5	6

Lady Haspel

c

Amma due bec 5 days x 21 hrs

[illegible]

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Mummy Day

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Jim Steele, Omaha

Hubert
Turner + Omaha

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

5 0 0

NAME.

Su. 21	M. 22	Tu. 23	W. 24	Th. 25	F. 26	Sa. 27
-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------

Mrs John Thayer

Baltimore with Mary and

The Glades

August

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

\$100 + charge Pol

[illegible]

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

\$ 100

6 days

20 0 0

~~\$ 20~~

16 Centallaria 1/2

rent Jan 10th. \$ 4000

10 0 0

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Mabel

"

Tailed Hawk Golden W

Maj.

Maj.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
---------	---------------------	--------	------------

5. 0 0			
--------	--	--	--

244 69

NAME	Su. 18	M. 19	Tu. 20	W. 21	Th. 22	F. 23	Sa. 24
Mrs. J. Bartlett Wintney	c						
Mrs. Packham af-		c					
Mrs. Owen Cambridge		c					
Mrs. Helling			c				
George Ashworth Birkenshaw							
Tyding Owen St				c			
J. A. Corcoran 40 Eads ch sy dula							c
Mrs. Woodley Culham							c
Mrs. Conling St Martin							c
W. S. Mabry Selma Ala							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
10 10 0			
26 5 0			
5 5 0			
255 0 0			in Holmi. C. or Falconer.
.			\$ 50 + 0.50
2 2 0			
2 3 0			
3 2 0			
10 0 0			

NAME.

Su. 25	M. 26	Tu. 27	W. 28	Th. 29	F. 30	Sa. 1
-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	----------

Mrs Harrington Swan

c

Mrs Sledman

e

Mrs Peckham

c

Capt. Pellatt Hyde Park Hotel

c

Mrs Butler Todmorden.

c

2 or 3 Pm Worsley Bridge

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

52 10 0

≠ 50 + d

= 50 tol

5 5

c 10 malles

10 1000000

NAME.

Su. 2	M. 3	Tu. 4	W. 5	Th. 6	F. 7	Sa. 8
----------	---------	----------	---------	----------	---------	----------

Mrs Swan . London

c

Lady Hoare . Gronen

c

Miss Shelford

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

52.10 °

2 2

C Dr Hood at London

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Miss Cotter

c

Mr. O R Green. Learning

c

Mrs Keith Jeph. Lord

c

Mrs Craddock. Glynn

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2

2 2

2 2

2 2

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2	2	0
---	---	---

5	5	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

2	2	
---	---	--

c on Roche 18 October 59

NAME.	Su. 23	M. 24	Tu. 25	W. 26	Th. 27	F. 28	Sa. 29
Mrs Clark D. F.			c				
Mrs Chave Leuchten C. M.			c				
Mrs John - (on Peacock).			c				
Mrs Elliott Woodstock				c			
Mrs Barber and					c		
Mrs Boyd friend.					c		
Prof. Hale. Passadena						c	
Mrs Badcock							c
Mrs Sadville - guest							c

Mr. West - called
 sent bill today to Mrs. Peckham \$8.00
 asked to report in Brown Bk. Tennants.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
---------	------------------	--------	------------

2 2 0			
-------	--	--	--

2 2 4			
-------	--	--	--

2 2			
-----	--	--	--

c or andersen.

NAME.	Su. 6	M. 7	Tu. 8	W. 9	Th. 10	F. 11	Sa. 12
Miss Wallis Wellingham		c					
Mr Bernstein Baller dt.			c				
Miss Lott dt.	c						
Miss Bullen dt.				c			
Miss. Sey. Meyer. dt.				c			
Mr. Jents. c dt. Tinned					c		
Mr. Sledman						c	

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
---------	---------------------	--------	------------

2 2 .

2 2 .

NAME.

Su. 20	M. 21	Tu. 22	W. 23	Th. 24	F. 25	Sa. 26
-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------

Dr Mc. Munnaghe. San Francisco

c

c

Rev. C. Hunt. (Reading

c

Mr. Long. Ballston.

Cold room & aquarium meeting
Ballston & others

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA

22			asthma with no waterbury,
----	--	--	---------------------------

NAME.

Su.

M.

Tu.

W.

Th

F.

Ba.

27

28

29

30

1

2

3

we had all week with
mild Brindies
very little fog. mod. cool.
Have never felt quite like this
cold 1000 weeks ago

Record.

November—December, 1910

131

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
---------	------------------	--------	------------

to 6. - 2nd 86

2 2

2 2

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Mrs William

c

Mrs Sallie . Reading

J Thayer Photo

Mrs Ruby . 17 Woodstock Rd

Dr Sherman . 5th St

NAME.

Su. 18	M. 19	Tu. 20	W. 21	Th. 22	F. 23	Sa. 24
-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------

Miss Smith looking

c

Dr. White. Sydney. ans

24

Mrs Hastings. c or Gillell

c

Lund

Record.

December, 1910

137

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

2 2 0

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Mr Spooner

C

Mr G. Malt. Bamberg

C

4

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 8

24 3 0

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

NAME OF CHILD.	No.	Sex	Race.	Wght.	Lgth.	Presen- tation.	ADDRESS.
----------------	-----	-----	-------	-------	-------	--------------------	----------

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

NAME.

DATE.

RESULT.

NAME.

DATE.

RESULT.

171.

NAME.

DATE.

RESULT.

Vaccinations.

163

[illegible]

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.

AGE.

Y. M. D.

COLOR.

Mr'd, Single
or Widowed

PLACE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.

DATE.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.

AGE.

Y. M. D.

COLOR.

Mr'd, Single
or Widowed

PLACE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.

DATE.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF NURSES.

ADDRESSES OF NURSES.

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Jan 1.	Eveline		62 10	
3	Mrs Cushman		2 2	
3	Mr Wells		20 0	
4	Mr Thomson		2 0	
5	Donk		49 0	3
7	Abraham Stearns		61 11	
8	Mrs Mendenhall		2 2	
9	Mr Pfeffer		20 0	
"	Sam Chas Rose		31 10	
11	McKay Cables		23 6	
10	P. Cambridge		2 2	
11	Cons. Gas		25 0	
12	Mrs Mills		2 2	
13	Rev. Madenjian		2 2	
15	Mr Goffin		2 2	
"	Mr Leonard		2 2	
19	Mr Hampton		3 3	
"	Ch. Ch.		25 0	
26	Algonquin (Black & Co)		18 5	6
29	L. Ridgely		2 2	
"	Mrs Cassatt (per Mr H. J.)		80 0	0
Feb 1. H.	Mr Thomas		10 10	0
"	Mrs Greenshield		2 2	
"	Mr Johnson		2 2	
"	Miss Fletcher		2 2	
3	Gallego		5 5	0
9	Mrs Elliott		2 2	0
"	Mrs Widne		2 2	0
10	Mrs Lewis		44 2	0
			<u>2308</u>	<u>0 0</u>

Cash Account.

175

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
			508	
10	Mrs Harper		5	0 0
"	Mrs Smith		10	10 0
"	Mrs George.		2	2 0
12	Mrs Hay		2	2 0
12	Mrs Madam		2	2
13	Mrs Larkburn		3	3 0
14	Mrs Smith		10	10 0
"	Super Bill (£481)		98	17 0
15	Mrs Ellison		2	2 0
16	Mrs Heppie		5	5 0
17	Mrs Allan		2	2 2
"	Mrs Hardcastle		2	2 0
19	Gen. Bradford		76	10 0
24	Mrs Stanley		31	10 0
"	Mrs Sacks		10	10 0
25	Mrs King		12	12 0
26	Book Munk - (48.7.6)		57	7 5
2	Miss Smith		2	2 0
3	Sa W anson		2	2 0
4	Lady Wadley		15	15 0
1	Carley		2	2 0
5	Mrs Guntin		5	0 0
6	Mrs Pilkington		2	2 0
7	Mrs Townsend		10	10 0
9	Mrs Jackson		2	2 0
10	Aggravated		18	3 10
11	Mrs. Tuffnell		2	2 0
15	Reddiffe & Co Ltd		14	14 0
		£	888	6 6

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	Forward		£ 85 5 6	0
Mar 17	Leuben & Sons		30 0 0	
20	Mrs Chaplin		44 0 0	
22	Mrs Stanley		31 10 0	
"	Mrs Sadler		2 2 0	
24	Mrs Hall		2 2 0	
25	Mrs C Hughes		10 10 0	
28	Mr Redler		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Gordon Walsh		2 2 0	
29	BL Orrison		49 0 3	
30	System of Med. last payment	£ 205 2 6 9		
31	Mrs Leonard		2 2 0	
April 11	Eveline		62 10 0	
4	Mr Walkers		3 3 0	
"	Mr Sledman		8 8 0	
5	Mr Sledman		2 2 0	
6	Dashwood		2 2	
"	Medley Co		23 00	
"	Cars. Gas		25 00	
"	Mr Lynde		2 2	
15	John Smith		2 6	
"	Mr W. Hewitt		2 8	
15	Mrs Hill		3 8	
21	Mrs W. K. Kham		2 2	
23	Ch. Ch.		25 0	
24	St Paul Mm & Mm	£ 668	136 14 11	
"	Ann May		10 0	
"	Crown Lady		34 0	
26	J. Legman		2 2	
			£ 1372 0 0	

Cash Account.

177

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	forward		£ 1372 0	0
28	Miss Hunt		2 2	0
"	Mr. Baily		2 2	0
v.1	Mr. Rees		2 2	0
"	Mr. T. Lamb		2 2	0
2	Mr. S. Lamb		5 0	0
5	Mr. T. Lamb		2 2	0
"	St. J. Hammett		5 5	0
6	Mr. Frazer		5 0	0
"	Mr. R. B. B.		2 2	0
9	Col. Ainsley		33 3	0
"	Mr. Parrish		2 2	0
"	Miss Mac Jones		2 2	0
10	Dr. B. B.		98 17	0
12	Mr. B. B.		33 3	0
"	Mr. M. B.		3 3	0
14	Consable, S. & Son.		1 11	6
"	Miss D. C. B. B.		3 3	0
17	Hal Phaff		100 0	0
21	Mr. T. B.		4 4	0
24	Mr. B. B.		2 2	0
	Capt. B. B.		5 5	0
25	Apple & Co. Bank #3681		747 4	8
26	W. B. B.		44 0	0
	Capt. B. B.		5 5	0
"	Mr. C. B.		2 2	
"	Miss S. B.		2 2	0
28	Mr. B. B.		48 7	6
			£ 2517 12	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
June 15	Forward		25 17	12 0
"	Miss Duthie		2 2	0
"	Miss Beattie		2 2	0
"	Mr. Henry		2 2	0
16	Mr. Vrooman		5 5	0
"	E J Jeffery		5 5	0
"	Miss Gallowhorn		2 2	0
"	Mr. Price		2 2	0
"	Mr. Sledman		2 2	0
"	Mr. Morrison		2 2	0
17	Mr. Van Dyke		2 2	0
18	Mr. MacLough		10 0	0
20	Mr. Fox		5 5	0
"	Mr. Davis		5 5	0
"	Mr. Clark		2 2	0
21	Mr. Martin		2 2	0
"	Mr. Marance		20 0	0
"	Miss Suggs sister		3 3	0
24	Mr. Webb		2 2	0
"	Mr. Foster		2 2	0
25	June 4 anniversary (Tax not due)		40 0	0
"	Prevent. med. Spring 6 an		12 10	0
26	At Greenleaf		3 3	0
"	Mr. Pittsington		2 2	0
27	Mr. Clayton		2 2	0
28	Mr. Rasmussen		5 0	0
July 1	Don't		49 0	0
"	Mr. Sledman		2 2	0
			\$ 271	18 0

Cash Account.

179

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
			£ 27 11 18	
18	Eveline		62 10 0	
2	Al Duchman		61 8 1	
9	Crossing Gas		25 0 0	
"	Mrs Stuart		5 0 0	
"	Mrs Bond		2 2 0	
10	Melby Cable \$126		25 4 0	
"	R Fletcher		2 2 0	
13	R Laffan		2 2 0	
"	Ralph Willie		5 0 0	
14	Mrs Chandler		5 5 0	
"	Col Blocker		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Taylor		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Blum		2 2 0	
11	Mrs Hark		15 15 0	
18	Ed Murray		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Johnston		5 0 0	
"	Ch Ch. (3.2.7)		25 0 0	
"	Mrs Leake		3 3 0	
"	Mrs Roy Williams		5 0 0	
"	Mrs Clifford		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Fether		2 2 0	
25-	Mrs Fawcett		25 0 0	
"	Mrs Lay		8 8 0	
"	Treatment of Mrs. Roy		16 18 6	
"	Mrs. Secretin Reg.		4 10 0	
"	Mrs Bullen		2 2 0	
27	Mrs H James		44 0 0	
			£ 3069 0 0	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	Forward		£3069	0 0
July 28	Mr Vaughan		5 5	0
"	Mr Hart		2 2	0
"	Mr Walker		2 2	0
Aug 4th	Opt. Exam Fees		15 15	0
"	Dr. Bk £5.05		101	0 0
	Aggravation Hall & Co		15	0 0
" 7	Lady Hatfield		5 0	0 0
" 12	Mr Steele		5	0 0
" "	Burrows estate		105	0 0
Sept. 2nd	Mr Gambrell		20	0 0
" 3	Mr Gambrell Thayer		20	0 0
" 12	Pall Mall Gazette		5	5
"	Lynne Parnery		5	0 0
"	Aggravation. H K Lewis		4	4 0
" 13	Bk Muntrell		51	7 5
"	Mr Sans		5	0 0
" 17	Mr Bullard		10	10 0
" 19	Mr Owen		26	5 0
" 20	George Ashworth		259	0 0
"	J. Pelling		5	5 0
" 24	Mr Conling		3	3 0
"	Mr Woodley		2	2 0
"	Mr Curran		2	2 0
"	Mr Mabry		10	0 0
" 26	Harrington Swan		52	10 0
" 27	Mr Hill		29	0 0
" 30	Mr Butler		5	5 0
			£3885	12 5

Cash Account.

181

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Oct 1st	Forward	£	3885	12 5
"	Eveline		62	10 00
"	Dominion Bk		49	6 4
"	Op. for 2 Press. Clabain Std.		6	1 0
2	Mr Penn		2	2 0
5	Mr Stewart (Glasgow)		525	0 0
"	Macmillan & Co		10	0
5	Tammie House		52	10 0
"	Mr Sledman		2	2 0
7	Miss Shelford		2	2 0
8	Madley Cables		25	4 0
"	C.P.R. 1/2 doz		40 0	0
"	Ch. Ch. (15.18.8)		25	0 0
9	Cous. Gas		25	0 0
10	Miss Collier		2	2 0
12	Mr Greene		2	2 0
15	Mr Craddock		2	2 0
"	W. L. Cuth - J. P. P.		2	2 0
17	Miss Taylor		2	2 0
18	Mr Campbell		5	5 0
19	Miss Smith		2	2 0
21	Crustable & Co (52 cmins in 6 mns.)		5	6
22	Mr Jeffery		2	2
23	Miss Lucy Sprague		5	0 0
24	Joe #42 in 12 Proj. 626 in 179 C=668	£136	14	11
"	Miss Leathe		2	2 0
25	Miss Schen		2	2 0
26	Miss C. Blitt		2	2 0
		£	4876	18 0

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Oct 27	Fromman		£ 487 6 18	0
" 28	Mrs Lloyd Jones		2 2	1
" 31	Mrs Lewis		2 2	0
"	Mrs Pape		2 2	0
"	Mrs Tella		5 5	0
Nov 1st	Mrs Brown		2 2	0
"	Mrs Laflamme		5 5	0
" 5	Mrs Goldsmith		5 5	1
" 6	Mrs Swann		26 0	0
" 8	Mrs Wallis		5 5	1
" 9	Book - Nov. pay		273 9	0
" 10	Mrs Jacobs		2 2	0
" 12	Philips Pub. Co. Maw Red. of Man		80 0	0
"	Mrs Sledman		2 2	0
" 13	Mrs Peckham		160 0	0
" 18	Mrs Bird		2 2	0
" 19	Miss Court		2 2	0
" 20	Mrs Madge		2 2	0
" 20	Handbook		1 1	0
"	Mrs Isby		2 2	0
"	Mrs Bruce		5 5	0
"	Imp. M.L.		101 10	0
Dec. 1	M.L. Hunt		51 7	5
"	Post. Queen		2 2	0
" 5	St. H. fees		12 10	0
" 7	Mrs Roberts		2 2	0
"	Mrs Kelly		2 2	0
" 12	Mrs Lindsay		2 2	0
			£ 56 48	8 0

Cash Account.

183

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Dec	Forward		5640 8 0	
13	Mr Sullon		28 7 0	
17	Et ann fee Dec not paid		25 0 0	
11	Presidential fee 1810 (- box)		33 12 5-	
21	Mr Thayer		10 0 0	
"	Miss Smith		2 2 0	
22	N.Y. nation		3 3 0	
"	Mr Bab		2 2 0	
23	Mr Haslings		2 2 0	
27	Mr Spooner		2 2 0	
28	Mr Gillett		24 3 0	
			<u>£5773 1 5-</u>	
	System (last payment)		2040 0 0	
			<u>£7813 1 5-</u>	

BILL
SENT.

NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.

Cash Account.

185

BILL
SENT.

NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
---------------	-------	--------------------	-----------------	---------------

Cash Account.

189

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.		AMOUNT PAID.		WHEN PAID.

Cash Account.

BILL
SENT.

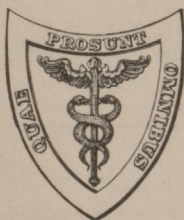
NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
1.00	ch ch 1			
2.50	Envelope 2			
123.2	aloha 3			
34	Crown 4			
26	DT 11			
11.14	Rail			
66	Star			
15.15				
35	Preceded 6			
637				
	Books 179 ag. 54 m. 1. 3 m. } 12.00			
	1020 Phil			
	154			

THE
PRACTITIONER'S
VISITING-LIST

1911
THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK



PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK
LEA & FEBIGER

Copyright, 1910, by LEA & FEBIGER

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS	3
HOW TO KEEP THE VISITING-LIST	3
SIGNS USED IN KEEPING VISITING-LIST	3
PERIODS OF DENTITION	3
TO FIND DAY OF CONFINEMENT	4
THERMOMETRIC SCALES	4
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ORDINARY AND METRIC)	4
COMPARATIVE SCALES	5
EXAMINATION OF THE URINE	6-9
IMPORTANT INCOMPATIBLES	9
ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION	10
TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS	11
POISONS AND ANTIDOTES	12-13
TABLE OF DOSES	14-19
THERAPEUTIC REMINDERS	20-27
LIGATION OF ARTERIES	28-32

DAILY RECORD	34-139
GENERAL MEMORANDA	140-147
OBSTETRIC ENGAGEMENTS AND PRACTICE	148-159
VACCINATIONS	160-163
DEATH REGISTER	164-167
ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS	168-171
ADDRESSES OF NURSES	172-173
CASH ACCOUNT	174-192

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

1. Keep your visiting list in such a way that you can fully explain it.
2. Transfer a record of your services at short intervals to a ledger, stating the items.

HOW TO KEEP THE VISITING LIST.

ENTER the names in the proper columns, and, in case of a new patient, the address (or husband's or parent's name and address) in the right-hand page under the head of "Memoranda." Under the proper date make a little dot • in lead pencil for a visit *to be paid*, and if at a special hour, write this down: 10 A. M. When a visit is paid make a diagonal stroke in ink, /. When several visits are paid a series of strokes, ///, may be made, or one with a little star *, and in the memorandum column the number of visits, "4 visits," may be written in. A night-visit should be marked N. For an expected office case a small circle in lead pencil, o, should be made, and when the patient has come a diagonal stroke in ink, φ. For a consultation write *C, and in the "Memoranda" "Consultation with Dr. —" (whoever asked you in consultation). When you call a consultant mark the visit */ and in the "Memoranda" column write "Dr. — in consultation." A confinement case may be marked Cf., and anything special noted in column for memoranda. A vaccination should be marked V.

SIGNS.

•	Visit to be made.	φ	Office Visit.
/	Visit made.	C	Consultation (when you are the consultant).
••	Second Visit to be made same day.	Cf.	Confinement Case.
/ /	Second Visit made.	V	Vaccination.
N	Night Visit.	*	Refers to a special note in column headed "Memoranda."
o	Office Visit expected.		

DENTITION.

THE first teeth usually appear at about the seventh month, but they may be cut earlier or later without any presumption of disease. The first or temporary set of teeth numbers twenty, and appears approximately as follows (the numbers indicate months):

Molars.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Molars.
24-12	18	9-7-7-9	18	12-24

The permanent teeth appear about as follows (the numbers indicate years):

Molars.	Bicuspsids.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Bicuspsids.	Molars.
25-13-6	10-9	11	8-7-7-8	11	9-10	6-13-25

TO FIND DAY OF CONFINEMENT.

COUNT backward three months from the last day of menstruation, and add one year and seven days to the date thus reached. It should never be forgotten that an exact reckoning of the date of confinement is impossible, errors of one or two weeks being sometimes made.

THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

To convert Degrees of the Centigrade Scale into those of Fahrenheit: Multiply the number of the former by 9 and divide by 5; if the temperature was above the freezing-point (0°), add 32° ; if it was below the freezing-point, subtract the result from 32° .

To convert Degrees of the Fahrenheit Scale into those of Centigrade: If the temperature be above the freezing-point (32°), subtract 32; if it be below the freezing-point, subtract the number from 32; then multiply the remainder by 5 and divide by 9.

In taking temperatures, the thermometer should always be used in the same situation (axilla, mouth, etc.), and left in for the same length of time (from five to seven minutes). It is important also, in keeping a record or making a report, to state the situation of the thermometer.

ORDINARY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Troy, or Apothecaries', Weight.

20 grains (gr.)	= 1 scruple (ʒ)	= 20 grains.
3 scruples	= 1 drachm (ʒ)	= 60 "
8 drachms	= 1 ounce (ʒ)	= 480 "
12 ounces	= 1 pound (lb)	= 5760 "

Wine, or Apothecaries', Measure.

60 minims (m)	= 1 fluidrachm.
8 fluidrachms (fldr.)	= 1 fluidounce.
16 fluidounces (floz.)	= 1 pint.
2 pints (O)	= 1 quart.
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (Cong.) = 231 cubic inches.

Linear Measure.

12 lines = 1 inch.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

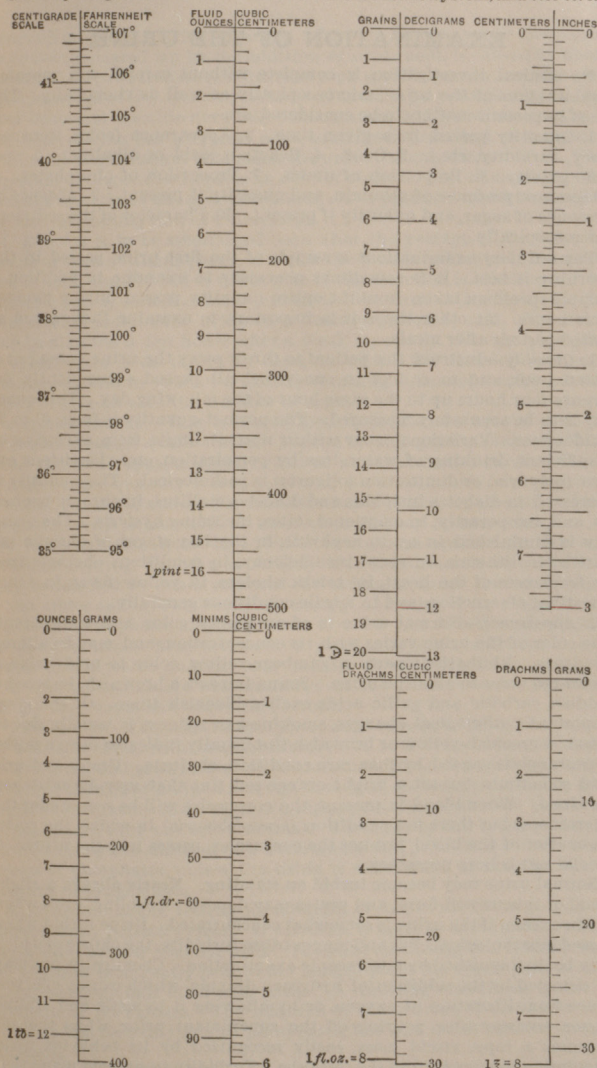
THIS system gets its name from the meter, which is the unit of linear measure. It is equal to 39.370432 inches, or a little over three and one-quarter feet.

The gram is the unit of weight, and is equal to 15.432 grains (Troy).

The liter is the unit of solid or fluid measure, and is equal to 1.0567 quarts.

The names of the higher weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Greek terms Deka, Hecto, Kilo, and Myria. The names of the fractional weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Latin terms deci, centi, milli.

COMPARATIVE SCALES, showing at a glance the exact equivalent of ordinary weights and measures in those of the Metric System, and *vice versa*.



The equivalents of fractions, whether large or small, may be found with great nicety by these scales. For instance, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain = $\frac{1}{4}$ of the metric equivalent of 7 grains, and 1-200 grain = $\frac{1}{200}$ of the metric equivalent of 20 grains. This method is, of course, reversible.

EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.

No clinical investigation is complete without careful and repeated examination of the urine, microscopically as well as chemically. The most important matters to be considered are—

1. Quantity passed in a given time. 2. Appearance (color, transparency, turbidity, etc.). 3. Odor. 4. Reaction (acid or alkaline). 5. Specific gravity. 6. Proportion of urates. 7. Proportion of phosphates. 8. Absence or presence of albumin, and quantity if present. 9. Absence or presence of sugar, and quantity if present. 10. Character of the sediment microscopically.

For ordinary examinations a sample of the first urine passed in the morning is best. It is sometimes necessary to examine in addition a sample specimen taken from the entire quantity passed during twenty-four hours. At other times it is important to examine that passed at stated periods after meals.

1. *Quantity*.—Instruct the patient to throw away the urine passed at a noted hour, and to collect in one vessel all passed subsequently for twenty-four hours up to the same hour of the following day. This quantity is to be accurately measured. The normal quantity is from 40 to 50 fluidounces. Variations occur within normal limits from excessive or insufficient drinking of water, loss by perspiration, etc. Persistent excess (polyuria) or diminution (oliguria) is pathological. The quantity is increased in diabetes insipidus and diabetes mellitus, in chronic nephritis, and, temporarily, in emotional states, including hysteria. The quantity is diminished in acute nephritis, in the last stages of chronic nephritis, in lithemia, in renal insufficiency, in conditions characterized by feebleness of the heart, in Asiatic cholera, in yellow fever, in acute intestinal obstruction, and in febrile conditions generally.

2. *Appearance*.—Normal urine is of an amber color and transparent. The color of the urine varies with its concentration, and may be altered by drugs. Rhubarb imparts a gamboge-yellow color to acid urine, a violet-red color to alkaline urine. Senna imparts a brownish, logwood a reddish, carbolie and gallic acids each a blackish tinge. Of the more important pathological changes, smokiness or redness is usually due to blood; a greenish-yellow or brownish tint usually indicates bile; a milky appearance is caused by that rare condition, chyluria. Urates and uric acid sometimes impart a bright orange-red tint that may be mistaken for blood. When blood is present, the corpuscles will be seen under the microscope, but there is a condition (*hemoglobinuria*) in which the coloring-matter of the blood, but not the corpuscles, passes into the urine. A special test is here necessary.

Normal urine may become turbid on standing. Nearly always a slight cloud of mucus will form, and urates may deposit on cooling, even when not in excess, if the urine is somewhat concentrated. Urine turbid when passed is pathological. Pus and mucus cause turbidity, the nature of which may be distinguished by microscopic examination. Chemically, pus may be detected by the addition of hydrogen dioxide, which causes effervescence from liberation of oxygen, or by allowing it to settle and adding liquor potassæ after pouring off the supernatant urine, when the pus becomes a ropy, viscid mass, easily recognized by its behavior upon attempting to pour it from the test-tube. Turbidity in an acid urine that

clears up on heating is due to urates. Turbidity, increased or unaffected by heat and cleared up by the addition of nitric acid, is caused by phosphates. Very pale, transparent urine, of high specific gravity, usually contains sugar; if of low specific gravity, and there is polyuria, it may be free from abnormal constituent or may contain sugar and likewise albumin.

3. *Odor*.—Urine has a typical odor, sometimes described as aromatic. If alkaline fermentation take place, the urine becomes ammoniacal. The ingestion of turpentine imparts an odor of violets. The urine of diabetes mellitus sometimes has a sweetish odor. The presence of acetone yields an odor resembling that of chloroform.

4. *Reaction* is to be ascertained soon after the passage of the urine by means of slips of litmus-paper, of which the blue is reddened if the secretion is acid, and the red is made blue if the secretion is alkaline; or by turmeric-paper, which is made brown if the secretion is alkaline. The total twenty-four hours' urine of a healthy person is acid. The urine may be alkaline a few hours after a meal, especially if large quantities of alkali have been taken, in cases in which the stomach has been washed out, and in cases of obstinate vomiting. Ammoniacal fermentation will give an alkaline reaction to urine.

5. *Specific Gravity*.—This is ascertained by means of a special form of hydrometer called a urinometer. Normal specific gravity is about 1018 or 1020. Increased specific gravity (1025 or more) indicates excess of solid matters; if the quantity is scanty, usually these are urates or phosphates, or both; but if the quantity is excessive sugar is usually present. If the specific gravity is low (1010 or less), albumin may be suspected.

6. *Urates and Uric Acid*.—In addition to the high specific gravity and turbidity clearing on heat, as already mentioned, urates and uric acid may be detected by examination of the sediment under the microscope. When urates and uric acid only are present, the urine is usually acid, but urates and phosphates may be present together in a faintly acid, neutral, or alkaline urine. Free uric acid is (practically) always abnormal, and urates in noticeable quantity may usually be considered excessive, but only exact quantitative determination of the entire amount passed in twenty-four hours can make this certain.

7. *Phosphates*.—The proportion of phosphates may be roughly ascertained by adding to some urine in a test-tube half its bulk of a solution of caustic potash (1 : 8), and gently warming the mixture. If the deposit which forms is deeper than $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch in a test-tube $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, containing the mixture to a height of 2 inches, the phosphates are in excess. If much less, they are below normal. Turbidity of the urine which is cleared up by the addition of a little acetic acid is to be set down to an excess of phosphates, unless the urine is stale, when it may be due to alkaline decomposition.

8. *Albumin*.—Before testing for albumin or sugar, the urine should be filtered until perfectly clear. If alkaline, it must be acidulated by adding a drop or two of acetic acid. The most delicate of the reliable tests for albumin is to gently heat to the boiling-point the upper portion of a test-tube about half filled with urine. A resulting cloudiness is due to albumin or phosphates. The addition of a few drops of *acetic acid* will clear up the turbidity due to phosphates, but will not affect that due to albumin.

Heller's test is best performed by putting about 1 inch of nitric acid in a

test-tube, and by means of a pipette allowing a few drops of the filtered urine slowly to trickle down the side of the inclined test-tube, and to lie upon the acid. A more or less white and opaque ring or cloudiness, due to coagulation of the albumin, will form at the junction of the two fluids. The ring may appear at once or develop slowly; hence the test-tube containing the urine and acid should be allowed to stand for about ten minutes before a negative result is recorded.

8. *Sugar*.—The presence of sugar in quantities sufficient to have any pathological significance may be detected by *Boettger's test*, which consists in placing in a test-tube about a drachm each of filtered urine and liquor potassæ, and adding a minute quantity of subnitrate of bismuth. If sugar be present, prolonged boiling will cause a precipitate of metallic bismuth, forming a black deposit at the bottom of the test-tube. A grayish precipitate may be caused by substances other than sugar. The result of the bismuth test is to be corroborated by *Trommer's test*. To the urine alkalized with potassium hydroxide is added drop by drop a ten-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate until a slight precipitate persists. The occurrence of a yellowish or reddish precipitate of copper oxide on the application of gentle heat indicates the presence of sugar in quantity more than a trace. The reaction will also take place in from six to twenty-four hours without the application of heat.

To determine the *quantity* of sugar, *Fehling's solution* is usually employed. 34.64 grams of pure crystallized copper sulphate are dissolved in pure water, and the solution is made up to 500 c.c. 100 c.c. of sodium hydroxide of a sp. gr. of 1.34 and 175 grams of powdered Rochelle salt are dissolved in 400 c.c. of water, and the solution is also made up to 500 c.c. The two solutions are best kept in separate well-stoppered, dark-colored bottles. For use equal parts are mixed as required. Every 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution requires 5 centigrams of glucose to reduce it completely. The test is best made by placing in a porcelain capsule 5 c.c. each of the two solutions, adding sufficient distilled water to make 50 c.c., and boiling. If no change of color should occur, the test may be proceeded with: 1 part of the urine to be tested having been added to 9 parts of distilled water, this diluted urine is now permitted to slowly flow from a burette into the liquid in the capsule, or is added drop by drop until all the blue color has disappeared. The quantity necessary to effect this may be measured in grams (*g*) or drops (*d*). To ascertain the percentage of sugar the following formula may be used:

$$\frac{50}{g} \text{ or } \frac{772}{d} = \text{percentage.}$$

Quantity by the Fermentation Process.—Take specific gravity and record it. Place 8 ounces of urine in a pint bottle, add a piece of compressed yeast about the size of a walnut, insert a perforated cork, and place the bottle in a warm place (86° to 90° F.) for four or five hours or longer. Then allow the urine to cool, and again take sp. gr. Each degree of loss of sp. gr. represents about one grain of sugar to the ounce, or the total number of degrees lost multiplied by 0.23 will give the sugar percentage.

If sugar be found, frequent examinations must be made for

Acetone.—To the urine or a distillate thereof is added tincture of iodine or compound solution of iodine and then sufficient ammonia to form a deep-black precipitate. This disappears gradually in the presence of acetone and is replaced by a yellowish precipitate of iodoform, which is

recognizable by its odor and by appearing microscopically as made up of six-sided tables or stars. After this, examination must be made for

Diacetic Acid.—Solution of chloride of iron is slowly added to the urine; the phosphates thus precipitated are removed by filtration; and more iron chloride is added. If a Bordeaux-red color results part of the urine is boiled and part heated with sulphuric acid and extracted with ether. If the boiled urine gives no reaction with the iron solution, or only a slight coloration, while the iron-chloride reaction with the ethereal extract fades within twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and if acetone is present (see above), we may conclude that the very grave condition of *diaceturia*, a forerunner of diabetic coma, exists.

10. The character of the microscopic sediment is always of great significance. This part of the examination requires special instruction.

IMPORTANT INCOMPATIBLES.

Acacia (gum), with alcohol, iron, lead-water, and mineral acids.

Acids (mineral), with alkalies and relatively weak salts of other acids, such as bromides, chlorides, and iodides.

Alkalies, with acids and with relatively weak salts.

Antipyrin and antifebrin should be given with alcohol or water only.

Arsenic, with tannic acid, salts of iron, and lime and magnesia.

Bitter infusions and tinctures, with salts of iron and lead.

Bromides, with acids, acid salts, or alkalies.

Calomel, with antipyrin, alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, and iodide of potassium.

Camphor (spirit of), with water.

Carbonates, with acids and acid salts.

Chloral, with cyanides and alkalies.

Chlorides, with silver salts, lead salts, and alkalies.

Chloroform (except in minute quantity), with water.

Corrosive sublimate, with alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, iodide of potassium, albumin, gelatine, and vegetable astringents. (It may, however, be advantageously combined with tincture of the chloride of iron and liq. acidi arsenosi, or with iodide of potassium.)

Digitalis, with iron and preparations containing tannic acid.

Iron (salts), with anything containing tannic acid. Tincture of the chloride of iron, with alkalies, carbonates, mucilages, and preparations containing tannic acid.

Mucilages, with acids, iron salts, and alcohol.

Potassium chlorate (and potassium permanganate) should not be rubbed up with tannic acid or other organic oxidizable substance.

Potassium (iodide of), with all strong acids and acid salts. (See Corrosive Sublimate.)

Spirit of nitrous ether, with antipyrin, sulphate of iron. tincture of guaiacum, and most carbonates.

Vegetable preparations holding tannic acid, with salts of iron and lead.

Alkaloids are precipitated or destroyed by tannic acid, alkalies, iodine or iodides, and chlorinous compounds.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION (Sylvester's Method).

FREE the body from any clothing that binds the neck, chest, or waist; turn it over upon the face for a moment, thrusting a finger into the mouth and sweeping it round, to bring away anything that may have gotten in or accumulated there. Then lay the body flat on the back, with something a few inches high under the shoulders, so as to cause the neck to be stretched out and the chin to be carried from the chest. Draw the tongue well forward out of the mouth and let it be held by an assistant. (If there be no one to do this, a pencil or small stick may be thrust across the mouth on top of the tongue and back of the last teeth, to keep the mouth open and the tongue out of the throat.) Place yourself on your knees behind the head, seize both arms near the elbows and sweep them round horizontally, away from the body and over the head till they meet above it; give a good, strong pull, and keep it up for a

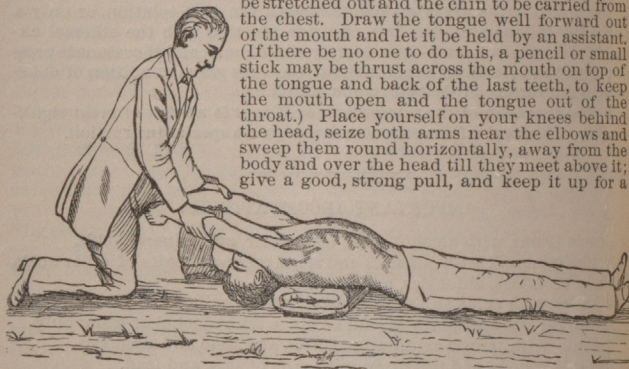


FIG. 1.

few seconds. After this return the arms to their former position alongside the chest, and make strong pressure for a few seconds against the lower ribs, so as to drive the air out of the chest and effect an act of expiration. Rhythmic traction of the tongue may also be practised.

This plan, regularly carried out, will make about 16 complete acts of respiration in a minute. It should be kept up for a long time, and not aban-



FIG. 2.

doned until the heart has ceased to beat. It should be remembered that cessation of the pulse at the wrists amounts to nothing as a sign of death; for life may be present when only a most acute ear can detect the sounds of the heart. In a moderately thin person deep pressure with the finger-ends just below the lower end of the breastbone may sometimes reveal pulsation in the aorta when it cannot be found anywhere else.

TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

Disease.	Manner of Invasion.	Characteristics of Eruption.	Course of Disease.
Scarlatina (Scarlet fever).	Usually sudden; chilliness; high fever; rapid pulse; flushed face; convulsions or coma; sore throat; "strawberry tongue." Incubation: a few hours to a few days.	Appears very early, often on second day. First on neck and chest. May become universal. May be only about joints and very trifling. Bright scarlet; punctate. Followed by desquamation; skin burning hot; sometimes itches.	Progresses steadily and rapidly. Temperature rises to 104°-106°. Defervescence gradual. Coma a dangerous sign. Albumin in urine common, and often true desquamative nephritis. Dur.: wk. or 10 days. Usually mild. Disappears gradually. Duration: week or 10 days.
Rötheln (German measles).	Usually unsuspected. Slight fever or none; mild catarrhal symptoms; vomiting; slight sore throat; enlargement of cervical lymphatic glands almost always present. Incubation: 2 to 3 wks.	Appears early. Usually on chest and shoulders, then on body and limbs and face. Distinct, clear, shot-sized vesicles; sometimes with distinct areola and even umbilicated; appear in successive crops; usually few in number.	Usually mild. Vesicles disappear by drying up. May form pus and leave pits. Duration: about a week.
Varicella (Chicken-pox).	Usually unsuspected. Slight fever or none; slight malaise or none. Incubation: about 2 weeks.	Appears on third or fourth day; first on face, and spreads over whole body and limbs in a day or two. Fine shot-like papules; then vesicles; then umbilicated pustules, about eighth day developing adherent crusts; well-marked areola. Intense itching. Peculiar odor.	Symptoms grow worse as pustules mature. Often severe constitutional disturbance. Great restlessness and desire to scratch the eruption. Defervescence gradual and slow. May be interrupted or exacerbate. Crusts fall off, and often leave deep pits (pocks). Duration: about 3 weeks.
Variola (Smallpox).	Usually sudden; chill; high fever; rapid pulse; violent pain in head and back; debility; mucous membranes often involved. Temperature falls with appearance of rash. Incubation: about 12 days.	Appears about fourth day; first on face, and spreads to body and limbs. May be limited; usually almost universal. Consists of rosy papules, arranged in parts of circles (crescentic); appears sometimes in successive crops.	Usually mild and regular. Temperature may be high from complications. Lasts about a week. Recovery rapid. Duration: week or 10 days.
Morbilli (Measles).	Generally sudden; chilliness or even convulsions; moderate fever; hachrymation; catarrh of respiratory passages; bronchitis. Temperature rises with appearance of rash. Incubation: 2 wks.		

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

THE following table contains suggestions for the proper treatment of those forms of poisoning most likely to occur. Though brief, they are all that will be needed to prompt the physician's memory :

POISON.	TREATMENT.
<i>Nature unknown</i>	{ Provoke repeated vomiting; Give bland liquids; Stimulate, if necessary; keep up breathing.
<i>Acids—</i> Sulphuric, } Nitric, } . . . Hydrochloric, } Oxalic, }	{ Give an alkali (soap, soda, and whitewash usually at hand); limewater; magnesia; Provoke vomiting; avoid stomach-pump; Give ice cream and bland fluids; Secure rest; relieve pain by opium; Stimulate, if necessary; Feed by enema.
<i>Hydrocyanic Acid and Potassium Cyanide</i> . .	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; Stimulate; potassium permanganate; Give dilute ammonia-water—by intravenous injection, if necessary; chlorine-water; Cold affusions; Give atropine, gr. $\frac{ss}$, hypodermatically.
<i>Carbolic Acid and Creosote</i>	{ Give Epsom salts, dilute sulphuric acid; atropine, hypodermatically; Stomach-pump or emetics; White of egg; amyl nitrite; Stimulate; artificial heat.
<i>Alkalies—</i> Ammonia, } Soda, } Potash, } Lye, }	{ Give vinegar, lemon-juice, or orange-juice, or other acid or a fixed oil; Give bland liquids; Secure rest; relieve pain by opium; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Arsenic—</i> Paris green, } Scheele's green, } . Fowler's solution, }	{ Stomach-pump or emetics; Give hydrated oxide of iron or dialyzed iron and magnesium oxide; Give dose of castor oil; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Acetate of Lead</i>	{ Stomach-pump or emetics; Give Epsom salt or dilute sulphuric acid; Milk, raw eggs, and water; Morphine hypodermatically for pain; Potassium iodide to eliminate the drug.
<i>Mercury, Corrosive sublimat</i> e, } <i>Antimony, Tartar Emetic,</i> }	{ Emetics; careful lavage; Give some infusion containing tannic acid; Give raw eggs and milk; bland liquids; Give dose of castor oil; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Copper Salts</i>	{ Give albumin (milk, raw eggs); yellow prussiate of potassium; Stomach-pump or emetics; Give bland fluids.
<i>Phosphorus</i>	{ Provoke vomiting by repeated five-grain doses of sulphate of copper; Potassium permanganate ($\frac{1}{3}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.); Give dose of magnesium oxide, but <i>no</i> oil.
<i>Nitrate of Silver</i> } (lunar caustic), }	{ Give strong salt and water; } repeat many Provoke vomiting; } times.
<i>Iodine</i>	{ Stomach-pump or emetics; Give gelatinized starch and water; Give bland fluids.

POISON.

TREATMENT.

<i>Opium</i> —			
<i>Morphine,</i>	}		{ Stomach-pump; emetic; potassium permanganate, by mouth; adrenalin : ammonia; hot strong coffee by the bowel; atropine, cocaine, or strychnine hypodermatically; oxygen-inhalations; artificial respiration; lingual traction.
<i>Laudanum,</i>			
<i>Paregoric, etc.,</i>			
<i>Chloral</i> —			
<i>Paraldehyde,</i>	}		{ Stomach-pump or emetic; artificial heat; massage; stimulate; strychnine; amyl nitrite; artificial respiration.
<i>Nux Vomica</i> —			
<i>Strychnine,</i>	}		{ Stomach-pump or emetic; animal charcoal or tannic acid; bromide and chloral; amyl nitrite; chloroform by inhalation; artificial respiration.
<i>Picrotoxin,</i>			
<i>Aconite</i> —			
<i>Veratrum viride,</i>	}		{ Stomach-pump or emetic; stimulate; heat; atropine; artificial respiration.
<i>Hemlock,</i>	}		{ Provoke vomiting and give a purge; tannic or gallic acid;
<i>Toadstool,</i>			
<i>Tobacco, etc., etc.,</i>	}		{ Stimulate well; keep up breathing.
<i>Belladonna or Atropine,</i>	}		{ Stomach-pump or emetic; stimulate; Enema hot strong coffee; artificial heat; morphine; pilocarpine; physostigmine; artificial respiration.
<i>Hyoscyamus or Hyoscyamine,</i>			
<i>Duboisia or Duboisine,</i>			
<i>Stramonium or Daturine,</i>			
<i>Alcohol</i>			{ Stomach-pump or emetic; Give ammonia and water.
<i>Decayed Meat or Vegetables</i> . .			{ Provoke vomiting; wash out stomach; Give a purgative; give an enema; Give powdered charcoal and hydrogen dioxide.
<i>Poisonous Gases</i> —			
Carbonic acid or oxide,	}		{ Fresh air; oxygen; Artificial respiration; Amyl nitrite or nitro-glycerin; Stimulation.
Sulphuretted hydrogen,			

To provoke vomiting. warm water may be used, with or without ground mustard (3ss to a pint of water), or ipecac (5i of the powder or f3ss of the syrup), or a finger may be thrust down the throat. It is best to give large quantities (a pint at a time) of warm water whenever vomiting is to be excited. The stomach-pump or simple siphon-tube, if accessible, is better. Apomorphine (gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ —gr. $\frac{1}{4}$) subcutaneously is a reliable emetic.

Bland liquids are milk, raw eggs, some sort of oil, mucilage, barley-water, gruel, etc.

Stimulants are tea, coffee, whiskey, wine, etc., or ammonia and water. Of this last a teaspoonful in a teacupful of water will be enough for a dose. In making tea or coffee one must not wait to do it as if for the table, but mix hot water and the leaves or grounds, squeeze them well, stir together, and give the whole—leaves, grounds, everything.

Alkaline antidotes which are most likely to be at hand are ammonia and water (a tablespoonful in two teacupfuls of water), soap and water, lime, whiting, soda, chalk, tooth-powder, plaster, magnesia, white-wash, and even wood-ashes.

Acid antidotes most commonly accessible are vinegar and lemon-juice.

In giving an antidote it is well to remember that it is not always necessary to wait for it to dissolve, but that it may be stirred up in any fluid at hand (except oil), and swallowed immediately.

Antagonists are drugs which physiologically oppose the poison, as atropine to opium, chloral to strychnine, pilocarpine to atropine.

TABLE OF DOSES

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW UNITED STATES PHARMACOPCEIA.

For hypodermatic use the dose should be *half* that used by the mouth.

For use by rectum the dose should be *twice* that used by the mouth.

Doses for Children.—Dr. Young's rule: Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age to give the denominator of a fraction, the numerator of which is 1.

Example: For a child two years old, $\frac{12+2}{2} = 7$; the dose should be $\frac{1}{7}$ th

that for an adult. In giving powerful medicines and opium still smaller doses must be used for children.

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Abstracta. (<i>See ext. fld. Double the dose.</i>)		
Acetanilidum (antifebrin)	2—7	0.13 — 0.5
Acetphenetidinum (phenacetin)	2—6	0.13 — 0.35
Acid, benzoic	5—15	0.32 — 1.
boric	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
camphoric (to check night-sweats)	15—30	1. — 2.
gallic	3—60	0.2 — 4.
hydriodic dil.	10—60	0.6 — 4.
hydrobrom. dil.	10—60	0.6 — 4.
hydrochlor. dil.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
hydrocyan. dil.	2—6	0.12 — 0.35
nitric. dil.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
nitro-hydrochlor. dil.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
phosphoric. dil.	5—30	0.3 — 2.
salicylic.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
sulphuric. arom.	5—15	0.3 — 1.
sulphuric. dil.	5—30	0.3 — 2.
tannic	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Aconitina (white crystals)	$\frac{1}{300}$ — $\frac{1}{100}$	0.0002—0.0003
Adonidin (heart-tonic)	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.006 — 0.02
Adrenalin (vaso-constrictor) locally	1—4	1: 10,000 to 1: 1,000
Agaricin (to check night-sweats)	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{1}$	0.008 — 0.015
Aloinum	$\frac{1}{3}$ —3	0.008 — 0.2
Alumen (as astringent)	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Ammonii benzoas	10—20	0.65 — 1.3
bromid.	5—30	0.32 — 2.
carb.	3—10	0.2 — 0.65
chlorid.	10—30	0.65 — 2.
iodid. <i>vel</i> valer.	2—15	0.13 — 1.
Amyl nitris (inhaled or internally)	2—5	0.1 — 0.32
Amylene hydrate (hypnotic)	10—60	0.6 — 4.
Antimon. et pot. tart.; diaph.	$\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.003 — 0.006
et pot. tart.; emetic	1—2	0.06 — 0.13
Antipyrine	2—15	0.13 — 1.
Apiol	5—10	0.3 — 0.6
Apomorph. hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.002 — 0.006
Argent nitras	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.032
oxidum	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.032 — 0.13
Argentol	2—15	0.13 — 1.
Argyrol	$\frac{1}{4}$ —2	0.0016— 0.013
Arseni bromidum <i>vel</i> iodidum	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.001 — 0.004
trioxidi (arsenous)	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001 — 0.003
Asaprol (locally 2%), internally	5—20	0.3 — 1.3

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Aspirin	5-10	0.32 — 0.6
Atropine sulphas	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{32}$	0.0005—0.002
Auri et sodii chlorid.	$\frac{3}{32}$ — $\frac{5}{8}$	0.002 — 0.008
Barii chlorid.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.032 — 0.3
Benzonaphthol	2-10	0.13 — 0.65
Beta-naphthol	2-5	0.13 — 0.32
Bismuthi salicylas <i>vel</i> subgallas	5-20	0.32 — 1.3
subcarbonas <i>vel</i> subnitras	5-60	0.32 — 4.
Bromoformum (in whooping-cough, etc.)	3-5	0.02 — 0.3
Butyl-chloral hydrate	5-10	0.32 — 0.65
Caffeina	1-5	0.065 — 0.32
Calcii chlorid. hydrat.	5-20	0.32 — 1.3
Camph. monobrom.	2-5	0.13 — 0.32
Cerri oxalas	1-10	0.065 — 0.65
Chloralformamidum (chloralamid)	15-60	0.2 — 4.
Chloralose (hypnotic, sedative)	3-15	1. — 1
Chloralum hydratum	3-20	0.2 — 1.3
Chloretone	10-20	0.65 — 1.3
Chloroformum	1-15	0.06 — 1.
Cinchonidina, and its salts	5-30	0.32 — 2.
Citrophen	5-15	0.32 — 1.
Cocaina (locally, 1 to 4% sol.) internally	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004 — 0.032
Codeina	$\frac{1}{16}$ —2	0.004 — 0.13
Colchicina	$\frac{1}{160}$ — $\frac{1}{40}$	0.0006—0.0013
Coniina, and its salts	$\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{5}{80}$	0.0006—0.0013
Copaiba	15-60	1. — 4.
Creolin (locally, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2% sol.), internally	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.03 — 0.3
Creosote valerate <i>vel</i> carbonate	3-30	0.2 — 2.
Creosotum	$\frac{1}{2}$ —20	0.032 — 1.3
Croton chloral	1-5	0.065 — 0.32
Cupri acetat	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 — 0.03
arsenis	$\frac{1}{100}$	0.0006
sulphas	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.015
Digitalinum	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005 — 0.03
Digitalis	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.08 — 0.13
Dionin	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 — 0.032
Dormiol	5-15	0.32 — 1.
Duboisina, and salts	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005—0.001
Elaterinum	$\frac{5}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.001 — 0.005
Elaterium	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.016
Ergota	15-60	1. — 4.
Ergotinum	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Ethyl iodidum (inhalation)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Euquinin	2-7	0.13 — 0.5
Euophen	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.16 — 0.13
Exalgin (analgesic; give with alcohol)	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Extractum aconiti	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.005 — 0.015
aloes	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.03 — 0.3
bellad. foliorum	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.01 — 0.032
cannab. ind. (with caution)	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.032
cimicifugæ	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
colchici cormi	$\frac{1}{12}$ —2	0.05 — 0.1
colocynthis comp.	5-15	0.32 — 1.
digitalis	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.008 — 0.065
ergotæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ —15	0.032 — 1.
euonymi	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
euphorbiæ piluliferæ	30-60	2. — 4.
hematoxyli	10-30	0.65 — 2.
hyoseyami	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.032 — 0.13
ignatiæ	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 — 0.032
jalapæ	5-10	0.32 — 0.65
krameriæ	5-10	0.3 — 0.6

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Extractum nucis vomicæ	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 — 0.032
opii	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 — 0.06
physostigmatis	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.004 — 0.01
podophylli	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$	0.03 — 0.2
ramni purshianæ	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
rhei	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
scopolæ	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.02
stramonii	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 — 0.03
sumbul	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
taraxaci	5—60	0.32 — 4.
Fel bovis purif.	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
Ferri arsen.	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.003 — 0.01
bromid.	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
cacodylatis	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.016 — 0.065
carb. sacch.	2—15	0.13 — 1.
hypophosphis	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
iodidum sacch.	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
lactas	1—3	0.065 — 0.2
oxid. hydrat. cum magnes. } (antidote to arsenic) }	{ $f\frac{3}{4}$ — $f\frac{1}{2}$ } frequently }	16. — 32.
pyrophosphas	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
sulphas	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
sulphas exsiccata	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.032 — 0.15
valer.	1—3	0.065 — 0.2
Ferrum dialys.	1—15	0.065 — 1.
reduct.	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Fluidextractum aconiti	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.12
apocyni	5—30	0.3 — 2.
belladonnæ radicis	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
berberidis	15—60	1. — 4.
cannabis indicæ	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
cimicifugæ	10—30	0.6 — 2.
cholchici seminis	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
coni	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
convallariæ	4—8	0.25 — 0.5
digitalis	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
ergotæ	30—60	2. — 4.
gelsemii	2—10	0.12 — 0.6
hyoscyami	5—16	0.3 — 1.
krameriæ	10—30	0.6 — 2.
lobeliæ	5—30	0.3 — 2.
nucis vomicæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
pilocarpi	30—60	2. — 4.
ramni purshianæ	16—30	1. — 2.
ramni purshianæ aromaticum	16—30	1. — 2.
sanguinariæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
scopolæ	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
senegæ	10—20	0.60 — 1.2
staphisagriæ	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
stramonii	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
viburni prunifolii	60—120	4. — 8.
Glandulæ suprarenales siccæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
thyroidiæ siccæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
Glyceritum ferri, quiniæ et strychninæ phosphatum	16—30	1. — 2.
Gualacol (internally)	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$	0.015 — 0.3
(topically)	10—60	0.6 — 4.
carbonas vel benzoas	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
valerate	2—10	0.12 — 0.65
Haffkine's prophylactic vaccine } (subcutaneously) }	15—75	1. — 5.
Heroin	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.005 — 0.02
Hexamethylenamine (urotropin)	3—10	0.2 — 0.6

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Hydrarg. chlor. corros.	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.001 — 0.006
chlor. mite	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.004 — 0.65
iodid. flav.	$\frac{1}{8}$ —1	0.01 — 0.065
iodid. rubr.	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0013—0.006
subsulphas flav., as emetic	2—5	0.13 — 0.35
c. creta	3—8	0.2 — 0.5
Hydrastina	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.016 — 0.06
Hydrastininæ hydrochloridum	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.016 — 0.065
Hydrogeni dioxid. (10 vol. sol.)	30—120	2. — 8.
Hyoscinaæ hydrobrom.	$\frac{1}{260}$ — $\frac{1}{70}$	0.0003—0.0009
Hyoscyaminæ sulph.	$\frac{1}{260}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0003—0.001
Ichthalbin	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
Ichthyol (locally, 10 to 50 %) (internally)	3—5	0.2 — 0.32
Infusum digitalis	f 3 1—f 3 4	4. —16.
Iodoformum	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Iodol	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.032
Ipecacuanha } expect.	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.01 — 0.065
} emet.	15—30	1. — 2.
Jalapa	15—30	1. — 2.
Lactophenin (antipyretic)	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Liq. ammon. acet.	f 3 2—f 3 8	8. —32.
arsen. et hydr. iod., { To be in- } potassii arsenit., { creased } sodii arsenatis, { cautiously. } sodii phosphatis	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
ferri chloridi	120—240	8. —16.
ferri dialys.	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
potassii citrat.	10—30	0.65 — 2.
Lithii benzoas vel bromid. vel salicylas	f 3 2—f 3 4	8. —16.
carb. vel citras	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
Magnesii carb.	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
citr. gran.	15—60	1. — 4.
Malakin (analgesic, antipyretic)	5 2—5 8	8. —32.
Mangani oxid. nigr.	15—20	1. — 1.3
Manganii hypophosphis	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Massa copaiabæ	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
ferri carb.	5—30	0.32 — 2.
hydrarg.	5—15	0.32 — 1.
Mercuriol	1—15	0.065 — 1.
Methylthionine hydrochloride, meth- ylene blue, with powdered nut- meg (malarial fever)	$\frac{1}{4}$ —2	0.016 — 0.13
Mist. asafoetidæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
chloroformi	f 3 1—f 3 8	4. —32.
ferri et amm. acet.	f 3 1—f 3 4	4. —16.
glycyrrhizæ comp.	f 3 1—f 3 4	4. —16.
magnes. et asafoet.	f 3 1—f 3 4	4. —16.
rhei et sodæ	f 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ —f 3 1	16. —32.
Morphina, and its salts	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.004 — 0.032
Morrhual (derivative of cod-liver oil)	3—60	0.2 — 4.
Moschus	2—15	0.13 — 1.
Naphthalenum	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
Narceina	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.01 — 0.032
Nitro-glycerinum (<i>Trinitrin</i> , <i>Spts. Gly-</i> <i>cerylis trinitratis</i>), 1% solution	{ gtt. 1, in- } { creased. }	0.06, increased.
Oleoresina aspidii (filix mas)	15—60	1. — 4.
capsici	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.01 — 0.03
cubebæ	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
Oleum copaiabæ	8—15	0.5 — 1.
erigerontis	5—15	0.3 — 1.
eucalypti	5—10	0.3 — 0.6
gaultheriæ	3—10	0.2 — 0.6
phosphoratum	1—3	0.06 — 0.2

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
<i>Oleum santali</i>	10-30	0.06 - 2.
<i>terebinthinæ</i>	2-30	0.12 - 2.
<i>tiglii</i>	gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 - 0.12
<i>Opium pulvis</i> (12% morphine)	$\frac{1}{8}$ -2	0.008 - 0.13
<i>Pancreatin</i>	10-20	0.65 - 1.3
<i>Paraldehyde</i>	20-60	1.3 - 4.
<i>Pelletierine tannate</i>	3-5	0.2 - 0.3
<i>Phenocoll hydrochloride</i>	8-15	0.5 - 1.
<i>Phenol</i> (carbolic acid)	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.032 - 0.1
<i>Phenyl salicylate</i> (salol)	5-20	0.3 - 1.2
<i>Phosphorus</i>	$\frac{1}{12}$ s - $\frac{1}{5}$ s	0.0005- 0.0013
<i>Physostigminæ sulphas</i>	$\frac{1}{12}$ s - $\frac{1}{6}$ s	0.0005- 0.0011
<i>Picrotoxinum</i>	$\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{15}$	0.0011- 0.0065
<i>Pilocarpina, and salts</i>	$\frac{1}{15}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$	0.001 - 0.032
<i>Piperazin</i>	15 (daily).	1. (daily)
<i>Plumbi acetas</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.032 - 0.2
<i>Potassii acetas vel bicarbonas</i>	15-60	1. - 4.
<i>bitartras vel bromidum</i>	8-60	0.5 - 4.
<i>chloras</i>	5-20	0.32 - 1.3
<i>cyanidum</i>	$\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.003 - 0.008
<i>iodidum</i>	5-60	0.32 - 4.
<i>nitras</i>	2-15	0.13 - 1.
<i>permanganas</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ -5	0.032 - 0.32
<i>Pulvis acetanilidi comp.</i>	5-10	0.3 - 0.6
<i>glycyrrhizæ comp.</i>	30-60	2. - 4.
<i>ipecac. et opii</i>	5-15	0.32 - 1.
<i>jalapæ comp.</i>	10-60	0.65 - 4.
<i>morphinæ comp.</i>	5-15	0.32 - 1.
<i>rhei comp.</i>	5-60	0.32 - 4.
<i>Resina copaibæ</i>	2-10	0.13 - 0.65
<i>euonymi</i>	2-5	0.13 - 0.32
<i>guaiaci</i>	5-20	0.32 - 1.3
<i>jalapæ</i>	2-5	0.13 - 0.32
<i>podophylli</i>	$\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.005 - 0.032
<i>scammonii</i>	2-10	0.13 - 0.65
<i>Resorcinol</i>	2-5	0.13 - 0.32
<i>Rheum</i>	2-30	0.13 - 2.
<i>Saccharin</i> (benzosulphinidum)	$\frac{1}{2}$ -5	0.03 - 0.32
<i>Salipyrin</i> (antipyretic, antineuralgic)	8-15	0.5 - 1.
<i>Salophen</i> (antipyretic, antirheumatic)	5-20	0.32 - 1.3
<i>Santoninum</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$ -5	0.015 - 0.32
<i>Scopolaminæ hydrobromidum</i>	$\frac{1}{24}$ - $\frac{1}{15}$ s	0.00027- 0.00064
<i>Serum, antiplague</i> (subcutaneously)	5-15 s	20. - 60.
<i>antipneumococcic</i> "	5-10 s	20. - 40.
<i>antistreptococcic</i> "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 s	10. - 30.
<i>antivenomous</i> "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 s	10. - 20.
<i>Sodii arsenas</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{15}$	0.001 - 0.006
<i>arsenas exsiccatus</i>	$\frac{1}{10}$ s - $\frac{1}{15}$ s	0.0006 - 0.0032
<i>benzoas</i>	5-15	0.32 - 1.
<i>boras vel bromidum</i>	5-30	0.32 - 2.
<i>hypophosphis</i>	5-15	0.3 - 1.
<i>iodidum</i>	2-30	0.13 - 2.
<i>nitris</i>	1-5	0.065 - 0.32
<i>phosphas</i>	60-120	4. - 8.
<i>salicylas</i>	5-30	0.32 - 2.
<i>Sodium cacodylate</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ -5	0.032 - 0.32
<i>Somnal</i>	30-45	2. - 3.
<i>Sparteina sulph.</i> (cardiant and diuretic)	$\frac{1}{15}$ - 2	0.004 - 0.13
<i>Spiritus ætheris nitrosi</i>	15-120	1. - 8.
<i>æther. comp.</i>	15-120	1. - 8.
<i>ammonia arom.</i>	15-60	1. - 4.
<i>camphoræ</i>	5-30	0.32 - 2.
<i>chloroformi</i>	15-60	1. - 4.

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Strontii lactas <i>vel</i> bromidum <i>vel</i> iodidum <i>vel</i> salicylas	5-30	0.32 — 2.
Strophanthin	$\frac{32}{10}$ — $\frac{16}{10}$	0.0002—0.0004
Strychnina, and salts	$\frac{64}{1}$ — $\frac{32}{1}$	0.001 — 0.0032
Stypticin (Cotarnin hydrochloride)	1—4	0.06 — 0.25
Sulphonethylmethane (trional)	5-20	0.3 — 1.2
Sulphonmethane (sulphonal)	5-20	0.3 — 1.2
Sulphur	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ —5 4	2. —16.
Syr. ferri iodidi	5-30	0.3 — 2.
scillæ comp.	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Tannalbin, Tannigen, Tannoform	5-15	0.32 — 1.
Terebene	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Terpin hydrate (tonic expectorant)	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Tetanus antitoxin (subcutaneously)	75-300	5. —20.
Tetronal (hypnotic)	15-60	1. — 4.
Theobrominæ et sodii salicylas (diuretic)	5-30	0.32 — 2.
Thymol	1-5	0.065 — 0.32
Tinct. aconiti	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
aloes	15-60	1. — 4.
asafetide	30-60	2. — 4.
belladonnæ foliorum	2-15	0.12 — 1.
cannabis ind.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
capsici	8-15	0.5 — 1.
cimicifugæ	30-60	2. — 4.
cinchonæ comp.	15-120	1. — 8.
colchici sem.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
digitalis	3-15	0.2 — 1.
ferri chloridi	10-30	0.6 — 2.
gambir comp.	30-60	2. — 4.
gelsemii	2-15	0.12 — 1.
guaiaci ammon.	30-60	2. — 4.
hydrastis	30-120	2. — 8.
hyoscyami	5-30	0.3 — 2.
ignatiæ	5-15	0.3 — 1.
iodi comp.	5-15	0.3 — 1.
kino	15-120	1. — 8.
lobeliæ	5-30	0.3 — 2.
moschi	15-60	1. — 4.
nucis vomicæ	5-15	0.3 — 1.
opii	2-15	0.12 — 1.
opii camph.	5-240	0.3 —16.
physostigmatis	5-15	0.3 — 1.
stramon.	5-10	0.3 — 1.
strophanthi (cardiant and diuretic)	2-10	0.12 — 0.65
valer. ammon.	10-120	0.6 — 8.
veratr.	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Uranium nitrate	5-10	0.32 — 0.65
Urea	20-60	0.32 — 4.
Veronal	5-15	0.32 — 1.
Vin. antim. { expectorant and alterative	1-8	0.06 — 0.5
colchici seminis	30-75	2. — 5.
ergotæ	5-15	0.3 — 1.
ipecac. { expect.	f5 1—f5 3	4. —12.
{emet.	5-15	0.3 — 1.
opii	f5 2—f5 6	8. —24.
sulphas { alterative	5-15	0.3 — 1.
{emetie	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.032 — 0.13
Zinci acet.	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
oxid	1-5	0.06 — 0.32
phenosulphonas (sulphocarbolas)	1-5	0.006 — 0.01
phosphid	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$	0.015 — 0.4
sulphas { alterative	$\frac{1}{2}$ —30	1. — 2.
{emetie	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.032 — 0.32
valeras		

THERAPEUTIC REMINDERS.

Abscess.

Camphor and phenol locally, to abort.
Calcium sulphide. Cod-liver oil.
Hydrogen peroxide, 10 per cent. solution, to wash out.
Incision and antiseptic irrigation.
Iodoform gauze, packed, or oily solution of iodoform injected.
Iron. Quinine. Guaiacol.

Acne.

Fowler's solution. Laxatives.
Hot-water face-bath, followed by sulphur ointment or lotion. [liver oil.
Blaud's pill. Calcium sulphide. Cod-Solution of resorcinol, locally.

Adenitis.

Hydrated calcium chloride (gr. 5).
Ichthyol, iodoform or iodoform-collodion, iodine ointment, tincture of iodine, kaolin poultice, locally.
Iron, syrup of the iodide, grt. 5 to 30.
Removal of gland. Guaiacol. Tonics.

Anæmia.

Arsenic and iron, singly or combined.
Beta-naphthol. Bitters, with iron.
Chloride of gold and sodium.
Creosote. Bone-marrow. Lecithin.
Hypophosphites with cod-liver oil.
Laxatives and mineral acids.
Massage. Mercury in syphilitic cases.
Oxygen by inhalation.
Nitro-glycerin to relax vessels.
Pepsin or pancreatin.
Quinine in malarial cases.
Syrup of phosphate of iron, peroxide of hydrogen (10 vol. solution), and glycerin, equal parts (f3ij in water).

Angina Pectoris.

Alcohol, when vascular relaxation.
Arsenic. Diet.
Ether, hypodermically during attack.
Iodides or salicylates.
Morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, hypodermically.
Nitrite of amyl, grt. 5, from handkerchief during attack.
Nitrite of sodium or potassium, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5, thrice daily.
Nitro-glycerin, 1 to 20 drops of 1 per cent. solution, by mouth or hypodermically, p. r. n.

Ankylostomiasis (Hook-worm).

Thymol to remove parasites, followed by hæmatics to overcome anæmia.

Apoplexy.

Croton oil, 1 drop in glycerin on tongue. Calomel, 5 to 10 gr.
Elaterin, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ in butter on tongue.
Massage and electricity contraindicated in inflammation.
Opium and calomel in meningitis.
Potassium iodide after attack.
Trephining in selected cases.
Venesection, if patient is full-blooded.
Veratrum viride or aconite, when venesection is impossible.

Asthma.

Adrenal gland. Restricted diet.
Amyl nitrite inhaled. Arsenic.
Aspidospermin.
Belladonna, with morphine.
Bromides before retiring.
Coffee, strong black, in intervals.
Chloroform inhaled relaxes, liniment to chest prevents, spasm.
Fumes of potassium nitrate, with belladonna and stramonium.
Grindelia. Hyoscin. Tincture of lobelia. Ipecacuanha, to nausea.
Morphine, hypodermically.
Nitro-glycerin. Paraldehyde. Potassium iodid. Salicylates.
Euphorbia.
Sodium nitrite. Strychnine and atropine, hypodermatically.

Bed-sores.

Alum, with spirit of camphor and white of egg. Adhesive plaster.
Antiseptic wash, with iodoform.
Collodion. Iodoform collodion.
Glycerin, after washing and rubbing
Soap plaster, after washing with bicloride solution, with iodoform.
Zinc ointment or dusting-powder.
Balsam of Peru, ointment.

Bright's Disease, Acute.

Rest in bed. Basham's mixture.
Cannabis indica, in hæmaturia.
Cups or leeches, over loins if urine scanty.
Digitalis, with squill or calomel, gradually increased, followed by infusion of juniperberries and cream of tartar.
Heat. Milk diet. Buttermilk.
Gallic acid and ergot, to control hæmaturia. Methylene-blue.
Pilocarpine hydrochlorate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, hypodermically, for uræmia.
Saline diuretics and diaphoretics.

Bright's Disease, Chronic.

Chloride of gold and sodium.
 Chloride of iron, in anemia, to decrease albuminuria. Nitroglycerin.
 Lithium salts, in gouty. Milk diet.
 Mercuric chlor. Oxygen inhalations.
 Potassium acetate, with juniper.
 Potassium iodide, gr. 5, thrice daily.
 Sodium arsenite, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, in gouty.
 Strontium lactate. Turkish baths.

Bronchitis.

Aconite in early stage.
 Amber oil, to chest, in infants.
 Ammonium carbonate, chloride, etc.
 Balsams, to decrease secretion in chronic. Belladonna.
 Codeine, when cough excessive.
 Creosote, in chronic.
 Dry cups, on each side of vertebræ, at sixth rib. Mustard plaster.
 Eucalyptus oil, in later stages.
 Ipecac, to promote secretion, as emetic when suffocation threatens.
 Iodide of potassium. Myrtol.
 Oxygen inhalations.
 Senega, in chronic.
 Strychnine, to stimulate respiration.
 Terebene. Terpin hydrate, gr. v.
 Turpentine liniment to chest.
 Vomiting (apomorphine) in capillary.

Burns (locally).

Boric acid. Carbolyzed sweet oil.
 Ichthyol ointment. Lead carbonate.
 Lime-water, linseed oil. One per cent. solution of picric acid, locally.

Cholera Asiatica.

Sulphuric acid lemonade. Morphine hypodermically.
 Beta-naphthol. Salol.
 Calomel, initial large dose (gr. x); subsequent fractional doses (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$).
 Enteroclysis (tannic acid enemata).
 Hypodermatoclysis (subcutaneous infusion, 0.6 % saline solution).
 Intravenous infusion. Hot baths.
 Musk. Protective inoculation.

Cholera Infantum.

Albumin-water or barley-water.
 Castor oil, with paregoric.
 Hot drinks, in collapse, with brandy.
 Mustard or spice plaster, over belly.
 Opiates, with utmost caution, if it all.
 Rectal irrigation, hot or cold, according to temperature.
 Salol or bismuth salicylate.
 Pasteurized milk with pancreatin.

Cholera Morbus.

Castor oil, with laudanum.
 Ipecac, rhubarb. Magnesium sulphate.
 Morphine, hypodermically.

Chorea.

Arsenic, in ascending doses.

Chorea (continued).

Chloral. Cimicifuga, with iron.
 Hot pack, for insomnia.
 Quinine. Salicylates or iodides.

Colic.

Ascertain cause (may be appendicitis).
 Asafoetida. Ether, internally.
 Heat. Hyoscyamus. Morphine.

Colic, Hepatic.

Chloroform or ether, inhalations.
 Hot applications.
 Morphine, with scopolamine, hypodermically.
 Sodium succinate as prophylactic.
 Phosphate of sodium.

Conjunctivitis, Chronic.

Boric acid, wash (gr. 10 to ounce), cocaine, gr. 2, if no corneal ulcer, when salt, gr. 4, may be substituted.
 Copper sulphate crystals or solution (gr. 1-8 to ounce).
 Tannin glycerite (gr. x-xxx to 3j).

Conjunctivitis, Purulent.

Atropine or eserine, if corneal ulcer.
 Bichloride of mercury (1 to 7000), or boric acid (saturated solution) wash.
 Hot compress, if cornea is threatened.
 Ice compress, early.
 Silver nitrate, stick or solution (gr. 10 to ounce), excess neutralized with salt solution.

Constipation.

Aloes and podophyllin.
 Belladonna or hyoscyamus.
 Cascara sagrada. Castor oil.
 Colocynth, jalap, or senna. Diet.
 Electrical applications. Enemata.
 Glycerin, suppositories or enemata.
 Gymnastics, riding, or massage.
 Phosphate of sodium, in rickets.
 Salines, to unload bowels.
 Soap suppositories.
 Sulphur, if hemorrhoids present.
 Phenolphthalein.

Convulsions of Children.

Rectal injection to unload bowel.
 Syrup of ipecac freely as emetic and antispasmodic.
 Chloral guardedly.
 Bromides.
 Hot mustard bath. Hot pack.
 Chloroform by inhalation and very carefully in obstinate cases.

Croup, Membranous, and Diphtheria.

Boric acid with glycerin, locally.
 Corrosive sublimate, gr. $\frac{1}{24}$, every 2 h., or calomel, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, hourly.
 Antitoxin. Emetics. Intubation.
 Hydrogen dioxide (spray, gargle, swab). Loeffler's solution (locally).

Croup, Membranous, and Diphtheria (*continued*).

Iron, tincture of chloride, locally and internally. Guaiacol (50 %), locally. Lime-water or lactic acid solution by swab or in spray. Oxygen inhalations. Atropine. Strychnine. Musk. Quinine. Steam and vapors from slaking lime. Tracheotomy.

Croup, Spasmodic.

Amyl nitrite, inhalations. Belladonna, bromides, chloral, or opium. Cold cloth around neck, and child in hot bath, air being moistened. Enema. Ipecac to nausea. Spongio-piline or flannel, wet with hot water, to neck, covered with oil silk. Treat rickets.

Cystitis, Acute.

Rest. Belladonna. Boric acid. Cannabis indica. Creolin, vesical wash (1 to 2 per cent.). Hot compress over bladder. Hot sitz-bath and enemata. Laudanum, gtt. 30, to starch-water, oz. 2, in enema. Fl. ext. pichi. Opium, belladonna, or iodoform suppository. Urotropin.

Cystitis, Chronic.

Alkaline and antiseptic irrigation. Benzoic or boric acid. Buchu tea. Hexamethylenamine in small doses. Opium suppositories. Potassium salts, except bitartrate. Turpentine, oil of sandalwood, cubeb. Irrigation with 5 to 20 per cent. argyrol solution. Strychnine and cantharides, when vesical atony is great.

Delirium Tremens.

Capsicum and liquid food. Chloral, with ammonium carbonate and coca. Scopolamine. Sulphonal. Bromides. Morphine. Ethylcarbamate.

Diabetes Mellitus.

Antipyrin. Arsenic. Codeine, grs. 1-5. Ergot or gallic acid, with opium. Takadiastase. Pancreatic extract. Iron, lactophosphates of lime and sodium, strychnine and astringents. Lithium, with arsenic. Guaiacol. Salol. Opium, oxygen, and H_2O_2 . Levulose. Purgatives, restricted diet, and regulated exercise. Salicylates. Sodium citrate. Strontium bromide.

Diarrhœa.

Rest. Enema of salt solution. Ammonium chloride, grs. 5. Bismuth, with creasote. Calomel, with a saline. Camphor, in serous types. Castor oil, with rhubarb or laudanum and sodium bicarbonate. Chalk mixture, with kino and gambir. Charcoal, in acid and fermentative. Chloroform, with astringents and opium. Digitalis. Strychnine. Copper sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, with opium. Ergot. Hæmatoxylon. Lime-water. Mercury, with chalk. Milk-diet. Naphthalin or beta-naphthol. Nitric acid, with bitter tonic, in green diarrhœa of children. Nitro-muriatic acid, or podophyllin. Pepsin, with hydrochloric acid. Phosphate of sodium, lime salts, and common salt, if rickets present. Rhubarb. Sulphuric acid, valuable in serous. Thymol, salol, and morphine.

Dropsy.

Recumbency. Adonidin, sparteine, or strophanthus. Calomel and caffeine. Cocaine. Colocynth, compound extract. Digitalis. Theobromine sodio-salicylate. Elaterium, in renal. Hot-air bath. Jalap, compound powder, with potassium bitartrate, in renal. Magnesium sulphate, concentrated solution. Pilocarpine, in renal dropsy. Potassium iodide.

Dysentery.

Ergot, in bloody stools. Antidysenteric serum. Ice-water, injections. Ipecac, in acute. Aromatic sulphuric acid. Lead acetate, with opium and camphor. Magnesium sulphate. Mercury bichloride, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$. Nitro-hydrochloric acid. Peroxide of hydrogen and tannin, rectal injections. Potassium chlorate, rectal injections. Quinine enemata. Silver nitrate or argyrol, rectal injections (gr. 10 to 20 to ounce).

Dysmenorrhœa.

Antipyrin or acetanilide, in neuralgia. Hot drinks. Fluidext. of viburnum. Belladonna, suppository. Camphor, with acetanilide or antipyrin. Cannabis indica and gelsemium. Hot sitz-bath, with turpentine stupe, and Dover's powder. Iron, strychnine, and quinine, with rest and riding.

Dyspnoea.

Ammonium carbonate.
 Arsenic, in emphysema.
 Purgatives and diuretics, or bloodletting if uræmic.
 Dry cupping over back.
 Morphine. Nitrites.
 Oxygen.
 Strychnine, with atropine.

Eclampsia.

Veratrum viride. Thyroid extract.
 Chloral and bromide, each 1 drachm, by rectum.
 Chloroform by inhalation.
 Elaterium, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. Jalap.
 Extraction of child.
 Hot bath. Opium. Venesection.

Epididymitis.

[kaolin.
 Guaiacol, topically. Cataplasm of Ice-bags. Ichthyol. Iodide of potassium Saturated solution of magnesium sulphate, locally.
 Mercury and belladonna ointments, equal parts, or iodine, grs. 4, with lanolin, ounce 1, locally.
 Strapping testicle.

Erysipelas.

Saturated solution of magnesium sulphate, locally.
 Cataplasm of kaolin, locally.
 Tincture of ferric chloride and quinine, internally.
 Pilocarpine hydrochloride hypodermically, early to abort.

Epistaxis.

Acetic acid, adrenalin, locally.
 Alum powder, pure or with starch.
 Ergot, turpentine, hamamelis, or oil of erigeron, internally.
 Hot-water and hot foot-bath, cold-water bags to dorsal vertebrae.
 Ice applied to nose.
 Nitrate of silver stick to septal ulcer.
 Plugging anterior and posterior nares.
 Vinegar or lemon-juice, injected.

Fever.

Rest in bed.
 Aconite. Alcohol.
 Cold baths, coils, packs, sponging, ice-bags, etc.
 Musk, by rectal injection. Quinine.
 Solution of potassium citrate or of ammonium acetate.
 Spirit of nitrous ether.

Gastralgia.

Sodium bicarbonate in full doses.
 Arsenic. Belladonna. Silver.
 Bismuth and pepsin, after meals.
 Bromides or valerian.
 Counter-irritation.
 Cannabis indica. Hoffman's anodyne.

Gastralgia (continued).

Hot applications.
 Spirit of chloroform.

Gastric Catarrh, Acute.

Cocaine (in vomiting). Diet.
 Effervescing draughts. Ice.
 Milk, with lime-water (peptonized).
 Seidlitz powder, one-fourth of one every fifteen minutes.
 Sodium bicarbonate, with gentian.

Gastric Catarrh, Chronic.

Bismuth subnitrate. Nux vomica.
 Diet, koumyss, light broths.
 Lavage or hot-water potatoes.
 Silver nitrate and hyoscyanus.
 Strontium lactate or bromide.

Gastrectasis.

Cod-liver oil.
 Electricity.
 Enemas, nutrient.
 Gentian and culumba.
 Iodide of iron, lactophosphate of lime, phosphate of sodium.
 Lavage. Massage. Strychnine.

Gastric Ulcer.

Arsenic and Opium. Bismuth.
 Adrenalin for hemorrhage.
 Ergot or cracked ice.
 Milk diet or rectal feeding. Rest.
 Silver nitrate, with hyoscyanus, opium, or belladonna in pill.

Gonorrhœa.

Argyrol (5 to 25 per cent.) injections.
 Benzoic acid, with cannabis indica.
 Cocaine (4 per cent. sol.) in urethra.
 Copaiba. Cubeb. Argonin (2 per cent.).
 Hydrastis, locally and internally.
 Chloral and bromides for priapism.
 Mercuric chloride (1 to 20,000 or 1 to 40,000), to flush urethra.
 Syrup of ferrous iodide in arthritis.
 Sandalwood oil. Santyl.
 Sodium bicarbonate.
 Antigonococcic serum hypodermically in arthritis.
 Zinc sulphate injections (gr $\frac{1}{8}$ to oz.).

Gout.

Blisters, flying. Chloroform liniment.
 Cod-liver oil. Water.
 Colchicum, wine of root.
 Fowler's solution of arsenic.
 Ichthyol ointment to painful joints.
 Iodide of iron and cod-liver oil.
 Iodide of potassium, with colchicum.
 Iodine, ointment or tincture.
 Lithium carbonate or citrate, internally, locally.
 Morphine. Piperazine. Phenocoll.
 Strontium salts. Tetra-ethyl-ammonium.

Hay Fever.

Arsenic. Opium. Adrenal gland.
Atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$, repeated once in
two hours. Mineral acids.
Climate. Sodium salicylate.
Cocaine, 2-4 per cent. solution, atom-
ized in nose. Physical exercise.
Cotton plug in nostrils.

Headache.

Treat cause.
Antipyrin. Antifebrin.
Bromides. Croton chloral.
Caffeine, with bromide.
Capsicum plaster, to neck.
Refraction, if eye-strain.
Ergot, if congestion.
Gelsemium. Guarana.
Heavy magnesium.
Hydrobromic acid. Methylene-blue.
Mustard foot-bath.
Nux vomica, in sick headache.
Phenacetin. Purge or emetic.
Sodium bicarbonate.

Hematemesis.

Rest. Adrenalin. Alum whey.
Ergot, hamamelis, or ipecac.
Ice, cracked.
Iron, tincture of chloride, or turpen-
tine, internally.
Lead acetate with morphine or opium.
Silver nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, in pill.
Tannic acid, gr. 20 to drachm of water.

Hematuria.

Rest.
Camphor, gr. 10 to 20, in pill.
Ergot. Gallic acid, gr. 20.
Hamamelis, injected. Quinine.
Adrenalin injection or irrigation.
Turpentine. Stypticin.

Hemoptysis.

Absolute rest. Alum (gr. 20 to ounce),
in spray. Calcium chloride.
Cup or strap extremities.
Ergot, fluid extract. Gallic acid.
Ice over heart.
Ipecac, in small doses.
Morphine, hypodermically.
Turpentine or erigeron oil.

Hemorrhage, Intestinal.

Enemas, styptic. Ice to abdomen.
Ice, by mouth, and Monsel's salt, gr.
3, in pill. Ice-water injections.
Lead acetate and camphor.
Liquid food (peptone or beef-juice) ab-
sorbed from stomach. No milk.
Sulphuric acid.
Tannic acid and opium. Turpentine.

Incontinence of Urine.

Antiseptic fluids, to cleanse bladder.
Arsenic, with nux vomica.

Incontinence of Urine (*con-
tinued*).

Belladonna with bromide.
Catheterization, if due to retention.
Circumcision. Elevation of hips.
Ergot. Hyoscyamus. Strychnine.
Nitre and potassium citrate.
Rhus aromatica, in children.

Insomnia.

Bromide of potassium.
Bath, hot or cold.
Chloral, if not due to pain.
Chloralamide. Chloralose.
Croton-chloral. Methylene blue.
Food at night.
Hot-water bags to feet, cold to head.
Hyosine. Veronal.
Morphine, with scopalamine. Paral-
dehyde. Opium, to relieve pain.
Remove indigestion.
Somnal. Ethyl carbamate.
Sulphonmethane. Sulphonethylmeth-
ane. Veronal. Medinal.
Valerian, in nervousness.

Intermittent Fever.

Arsenic.
Calomel. Guaiacol.
Ice-pack, if fever excessive.
Iodine. Methylene-blue.
Podophyllin, preceding quinine.
Quinine.

Iritis.

Atropine.
Ice compress.
Eserine.
Iodide of potassium, with mercury.
Leeches and heat, to relieve pain.
Mercury, by inunction.

Keratitis, Interstitial.

Antiseptic lotions.
Antisymphilitic treatment.
Atropine.

Keratitis, Phlyctenular.

Atropine.
Boracic acid, solution.
Cold-water douche.
Tonics and alteratives.
Yellow oxide of mercury ointment.

Laryngitis, Acute.

Calomel, followed by saline purges.
Ice, externally.
Inhalation from steaming water of
compound tincture of benzoin, with
paregoric.
Voice not to be used.

Laryngitis, Subacute.

Cold compress, externally.
Inhalations of recent vapor of ammo-
nium chloride.
Zinc sulphate (gr. 4 to ounce), spray.

Leucorrhœa.

Alum or boric acid, douche.
 Belladonna, with tannic acid, applied on cotton. Hematoxylon.
 Hot sitz-bath, or vaginal injections.
 Hydrastis injections. Lysoi injections.
 Iron, with tonics.
 Potassium permanganate, as injection.
 Tampon, iodoform and tannic acid.
 White-oak bark, or tannic acid and glycerin. Lead acetate as douche.

Lumbago.

Acupuncture. Ammonium bromide.
 Atropine (gr. $\frac{1}{16}$), morphine (gr. $\frac{1}{4}$), into muscle. Acetphenetidin.
 Chloroform liniment.
 Foot-bath and Dover's powder.
 Ice-bag or ether spray to loins.
 Ironing back with laundry-iron.
 Massage. Monobromated camphor.
 Mustard or capsicum plaster.
 Potassium iodide or salicylic acid.

Mania.

Anæsthetics or apomorphine.
 Bromides. Methylene blue.
 Cannabis indica, with bromides.
 Chloral, if kidneys healthy.
 Cimicifuga, after confinement.
 Cold douche to head.
 Hyoscine hydrobromate. Morphine.
 Tonics, if after typhoid, etc.

Mastitis.

Belladonna, to breast.
 Breast-pump, if milk persists.
 Compression. Incision, if pus.
 Purges. Cataplasm of Kaolin.

Meningitis, Acute.

Belladonna. Hexamethelenamine.
 Blister early.
 Bromides and chloral.
 Calomel, with opium.
 Ergot.
 Ice-bag to head.
 Leeches. Venesection.

Migraine.

Bromide of sodium, with caffeine.
 Cannabis indica. Croton chloral.
 Gelsemium, with cannabis indica.
 Hyoscyamus, with calomel.
 Salicylic acid. Aspirin.

Myalgia.

Ammonium chloride or bromide.
 Clove oil, added to liniment.
 Electricity. Heat.
 Iodide of potassium or salicylates.
 Massage. Dover's powder.

Neuralgia.

Aconitine. Gelseminine. Aspirin.
 Acupuncture, nerve-stretching, or neurectomy.

Neuralgia (continued).

Cold salt solution hypodermically.
 Bromide of potassium, with caffeine.
 Camphor and chloral liniment, locally.
 Cimicifuga, in ovarian.
 Castor oil.
 Freezing parts with ether.
 Iodide of potassium.
 Iron and arsenic.
 Morphine, injected locally.
 Mustard plaster. Menthol, locally.
 Nux vomica. Nitroglycerin.
 Phenacetin. Antipyrin. Acetanilide.
 Phosphorus.
 Quinine. Specific remedies.
 Alcohol hypodermically into foramen or nerve trunk.

Night-Sweats.

Belladonna or atropine. Agaricin.
 Camphoric acid.
 Ergot. Gallic acid.
 Hot bath at bedtime. Hyoscine.
 Picrotoxin (gr. $\frac{1}{16}$) or strychnine.
 Sulphuric acid, with morphine.

Pellagra.

Change of diet, remove patient from infected district.
 Arsenic. Quinine. Iron.
 Blood transfusion from one who has recovered from the disease.

Pericarditis.

Alcohol, digitalis, or caffeine.
 Aspiration, gradual.
 Blister, over præcordium.
 Calomel, with opium.
 Iodide of potassium.
 Jalap or elaterium, or saline purge.
 Leeches or ice-bag, over præcordium.

Peritonitis, Acute.

Belladonna and opium.
 Ice-bag.
 Leeches or mustard plaster.
 Pancreatinized milk.
 Section.
 Turpentine stupes.

Pleurisy.

Aspiration. Cataplasm of Kaolin.
 Blisters. Sinapisms. Leeches.
 Digitalis or pilocarpus.
 Elaterium or jalap.
 Ice-poultice or jacket.
 Iodine or guaiacol, locally.
 Iodide of potassium.
 Salicylates.
 Saline purges. Strap chest.

Pneumonia.

Alcohol. Antipneumococcic serum.
 Ammonium salts. Turpentine.
 Blisters. Turpentine stupe.
 Cardiac and respiratory stimulants.
 Cups, wet or dry. Calcium chloride.

Pneumonia (continued).

Digitalis. Dover's powder as sedative.
Ice-poultice or lamb's-wool jacket.
Leeching, bleeding, cardiac sedatives.
Mustard plaster. Oxygen inhalations.
Nitrites. No antipyrin.
Saline solution by hypodermoclysis.
Strychnine. Guaiacol.

Post - partum Hemorrhage.

Abdominal massage.
Ergot. Ether, hypodermically.
Hot intra-uterine douche.
Suture, if due to laceration.
Tampooning with iodoform gauze.
Tampon with gauze saturated with solution of adrenalin.
"Turn out that clot."

Pruritus.

Arsenic, quinine, bitter tonics, cod-liver oil.
Calomel and lard, locally.
Carbolic acid, well diluted, locally.
Cocaine. Heat.
Cold douche and injections.
Diabetic treatment.
Goulard's extract, dilute.
Hydrocyanic acid, locally.
Mercuric chloride, 1:250, as wash.
Silver nitrate, locally, preceded by cocaine. Resorcinol, locally.
Sodium bicarbonate or borax.

Psoriasis.

Anthraxobin. Aristol. Arsenic.
Baths of sulphides.
Chrysarobin, internally, or ointment.
Gallic acid ointment. Thyroid extract.
Resorcin. Ichthyol. Thiol.

Puerperal Fever.

Bichloride of mercury (1 to 5000) or creolin (2 per cent.) solutions.
Curette, to remove membranes.
Salines, if peritonitis develops.
Celiotomy, if peritonitis develops.
Nutriment and alcoholic stimulants.
Iodine and carbolic acid applied to ulcerated wounds.

Rheumatism, Acute.

Rest. Fuller's Lotion, locally.
Alkalies and quinine.
Blisters over joints.
Cimicifuga. Aspirin.
Cold applications, if hyperpyrexia.
Iron, tincture of chloride.
Oil of gaultheria. Acetopyrine.
Potassium iodide. Phenocoll.
Rhus toxicodendron.
Salicin or salicylic acid and its salts.
Sodium bicarbonate, applied on lint.
Salol. Phenacetine.

Rheumatism, Chronic.

Arsenic. Blisters, repeated.
Baths of sulphides. Turkish baths.
Cod-liver oil. Dry hot air.
Ichthyol.
Iodine, locally.
Mistura ferro-salicylata. Kefir.
Potassium iodide, colchicum, and sar-saparilla. Veratrine ointment.

Rhus Poisoning (Poison Ivy).

Solution of sodium thiosulphate, locally.
Solution of phenol, locally.
Lead-water and laudanum, locally.
Solution of boric acid, locally.
Mixture of fluidextract of grindelia, locally.

Scarlet Fever.

Alcohol. Ammonium acetate.
Carbolic acid in benzoated lard, vaselin, cosmolin, or almond oil, locally.
Chloral.
Cold sponging.
Ice-bag or rubber head-coil.
Jalap, with potassium bitartrate.
Pilocarpine.
Peroxide of hydrogen, locally.
Strychnine, iron, simple bitters, quinine, or Basham's mixture.
Warm, wet pack.
Water, pure, in large amounts.

Sciatica.

Blister or cautory.
Cod-liver oil. Castor oil. Aspirin.
Chloroform, ether, or osmic acid, deeply injected.
Ether or rhigolene, sprayed.
Ice, locally. Dry heat.
Morphine, injected.
Nerve-stretching.
Potassium iodide. Rest, with splint.
Salicylic acid and iron.

Shock.

Atropine, strychnine, or digitalis hypodermically. Alcohol. Aromatic spirit of ammonia, Hoffman's anodyne by mouth.
Adrenalin in normal salt solution by transfusion, especially valuable when due to hemorrhage. Rectal injection of normal salt solution.
Lower the head, elevate the legs, bandage limbs tightly, apply external heat.

Sore Throat.—See "TONSILLITIS."**Sprains.**

Cold and hot applications, alternate.
Fomentations. Rest. Plaster dressing.
Lead-water and laudanum.
Massage, followed by bandaging.

Tetanus.

Antitetanic serum as prophylactic.
 Bromides, hydrated chloral, and
 chloretone as antispasmodics.
 Free incision and antiseptics of punctured and gunshot wounds.
 Hydrogen peroxide as wash.
 Phenol to swab out wound.

Tonsillitis.

Calomel and quinine.
 Guaiacol, locally to tonsils.
 Guaiac, internally and as gargle.
 Hydrogen peroxide, in spray.
 Iron, tincture of the chloride. [gle.
 Salol and salicylates. Potass. chlor., garg.
 Red mercuric iodide to abort.

Tuberculosis.

Arsenic. Atropine, hypodermically
 in night-sweats.
 Chlorine, by inhalation.
 Oil of cloves hypodermically for excessive cough and expectoration.
 Codeine. Cod-liver oil.
 Compressed and rarefied air.
 Creosote. Guaiacol. Eucalyptol.
 Gavage (overfeeding).
 Glycerin and water, with lemon juice.
 Iodine, internally, hypodermatically, and over pleuritic spots.
 Iodoform, in pill and locally.
 Lactic acid, locally.
 Lactophosphates and hypophosphites.
 Morphine and wild cherry bark.
 Menthol, locally.
 Nitrogenous diet.
 Oxygen inhalations.
 Peroxide of hydrogen.
 Strychnine. Respiratory gymnastics.
 Surgical measures.
 Tuberculin and Tuberculocidin in selected cases.

Typhoid Fever.

Alcohol. *No antipyretic.*
 Calomel. Water, freely.
 Cold baths, systematically.
 Enemas. Guaiacol.
 Hydrochloric acid.
 Morphine. Quinine.
 Hexamethylenamine as prophylactic.
 Salol. Betanaphthol.
 Turpentine in stupes, enemata, or by mouth.

Uremia.

Calomel 10 gr., elaterin $\frac{1}{10}$ gr., or saline at first appearance of symptoms.
 Hot pack as diaphoretic. Infusion of digitalis with potassium citrate as a diuretic.
 Venesection 10 to 20 ounces of blood followed by transfusion of normal salt solution for coma or convulsions in acute cases of robust subjects.
 Chloral to control convulsions. Mor-

Uremia (continued).

phine hypodermically for convulsions in acute parenchymatous nephritis. Harmful in chronic intestinal nephritis.

Varicose Veins.

Bandage. Hydrastis.
 Barium chloride, internally and locally. Unna's bandage.
 Hamamelis. Operation.

Vomiting.

Bromides, with laudanum.
 Calomel (gr. $\frac{1}{4}$). ext. hyoscyami (gr. ss)
 Carbolic acid, with bismuth.
 Cerium oxalate, Chloroform. Creosote.
 Cloves, oil of. Cocaine (gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$).
 Enemas, partially digested.
 Fowler's solution.
 Hydrocyanic acid, dilute.
 Hydrochloric acid, dilute.
 Ice-bag. Ipecac. Lavage.
 Lime-water, added to milk.
 Mustard plaster over stomach.
 Nux vomica.
 Oxygen-water.
 Peptonized milk and beef.
 Podophyllin. Position.
 Seidlitz powder.

Vomiting of Pregnancy.

Arsenic.
 Bromide of potassium.
 Cerium oxalate.
 Cocaine.
 Iodine, tincture of.
 Ipecac, wine.
 Menthol.

Whooping Cough.

Amyl nitrite.
 Antipyrin.
 Laryngeal instillation of antipyrin solution, 2 per cent.
 Belladonna, tincture of.
 Bromoform.
 Chloral. Chloroform.
 Hyoscyamus.
 Hydrogen peroxide.
 Monobromated camphor.
 Quinine.
 Resorcin, 2 per cent. solution.

Worms.

Aspidium.
 Calomel.
 Carbolic acid lotion, to destroy eggs.
 Castor oil.
 Chenopodium, oil of.
 Kamala, drachms 1 to 2, in syrup.
 Lime-water injections.
 Pelletierine.
 Pepo.
 Quassia injections for thread-worms.
 Naphthalene for thread-worms.
 Santonin.
 Spigelia.
 Turpentine and castor oil.

LIGATION OF ARTERIES.

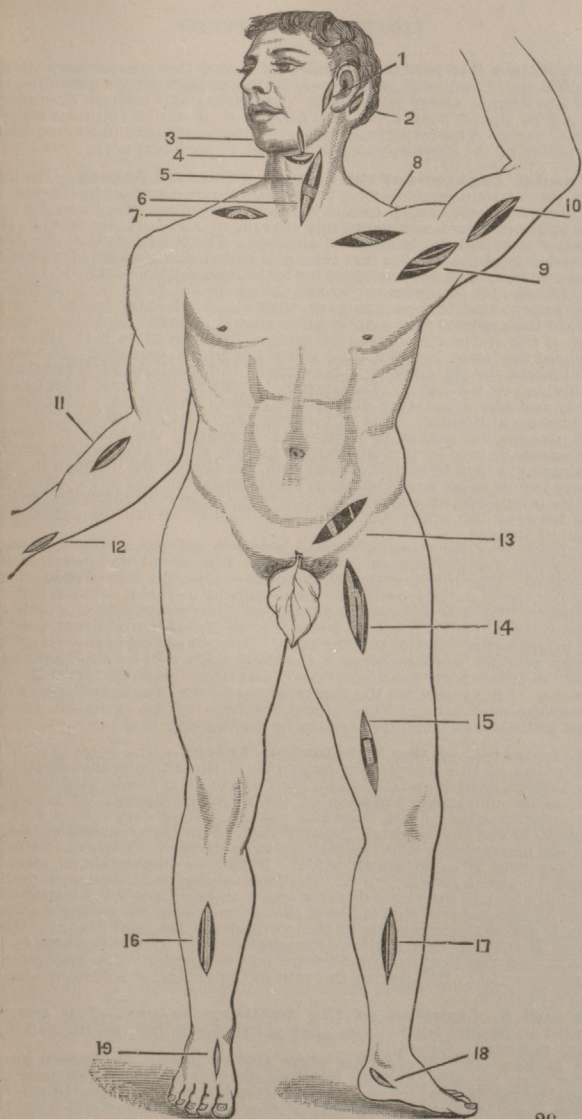
The accompanying plate indicates the positions in which the operation of ligating arteries in their continuity is most commonly performed. There is no point at which ligatures are applied which is not represented, with the exception of a few which are very rarely chosen. With the explanations which follow, this diagram will serve as a guide to the practitioner who may be called upon in an emergency to perform an operation in regard to which he has grown somewhat rusty from want of practice.

1. Ligation of the Temporal Artery.—The temporal artery is the continuation of the external carotid from the level of the lobe of the ear to the level of the eyebrow, where it divides into its terminal branches. The point at which it is ligated is a little in front of the anterior curve of the concha. A vertical incision, about an inch in length, is made in front of the concha. The artery is easy to find, as it is very superficial at this part of its course. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side, and the temporal branch of the auriculo-temporal nerve lies in front of it.

2. Ligation of the Occipital Artery.—The occipital artery comes off from the posterior part of the external carotid at about the level of the angle of the lower jaw. It curves backward under and to the inner side of the mastoid process, at the back of which it comes out through the attachment of the trapezius muscle, and winds in a tortuous course upward over the occipital bone. The point at which it is ligated is about an inch behind the ear. An incision, an inch and a half long, parallel to the posterior edge of the mastoid process, will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side of it. (There are but few occasions when it is necessary to ligate this artery, as its position makes it very easy to stop the flow of blood through it by pressure with a suitable compress and bandage.)

3. Ligation of the Facial Artery.—The facial artery comes off from the external carotid just below the level of the angle of the lower jaw, and passes forward below this bone to a point just in front of the insertion of the masseter muscle. Here it sends a branch forward, the submental, while the main trunk curves up over the lower jaw and passes in a tortuous course toward the angle of the mouth. The point at which it is ligated is that at which it ascends in front of the masseter muscle. An incision an inch in length will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side.

4. Ligation of the Lingual Artery.—The lingual artery comes off from the external carotid at the level of the great cornu of the hyoid bone; it passes forward under the posterior belly of the digastric muscle, and the stylo-glossus and hyo-glossus muscles, to the root of the tongue, and thence to its further distribution. It is in some respects the most difficult artery to ligate in the whole body. The point at which it is ligated is the second part of its course, under the hyo-glossus muscle. An incision is made about half an inch above, and parallel to, the great horn of the hyoid bone, and extending from just in front of the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to near the middle line of the neck, half an inch below the base of the jaw. The skin and subcutaneous fat having been divided, the capsule of the submaxillary gland will be met. This capsule must be divided, and the gland carefully drawn up over the jaw. In doing this great care must be taken not to injure the facial artery and vein, which pass through the gland. The posterior part of the capsule of the gland must next be divided. This will expose the shining aponeurosis which constitutes the pulley of the digastric muscle and attaches it to the great horn of the hyoid bone, near the insertion of the stylo-hyoid muscle. Behind these passes the hypoglossal nerve. This must be delicately detached from the sheath of the hyo-glossus muscle, which lies below it, and pushed up out of the way. As the next step, fix the pulley of the digastric with a tenaculum and gently insinuate a director behind the posterior edge of the hyo-glossus muscle, and push it forward between this and the middle constrictor of the pharynx, which lies under-



neath it, in a line parallel to, and just above, the greater horn of the hyoid bone. The hyo-glossus muscle is then to be divided on the director, and the lingual artery is exposed. In placing the ligature the needle should be passed from above downward, so as not to injure the hypoglossal nerve. The important guides in this ligation are the hyoid bone, the pulley of the digastric muscle, and the hypoglossal nerve.

5 and 6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery.—For ligation, the common carotid artery is divided into two portions by the narrow omo-hyoid muscle, which crosses it near its middle. (Shown in the cut. The upper portion is comparatively superficial, and occupies what on this account is called the triangle of election. The lower portion lies deeper, and occupies what for this reason is called the triangle of necessity. (The cut represents the incisions for both these ligations united.)

5. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Election.—The patient should be recumbent, with the head extended and turned toward the opposite side. An incision should be made along the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, from about an inch below the angle of the lower jaw to a little below the cricoid cartilage. The superficial fascia, the platysma-myoides muscle, and the deep fascia are then to be divided on a director. The sterno-mastoid muscle must then be held back, and the deep layer of the deep fascia picked up and carefully divided on a director. This will expose the sheath of the blood-vessels, and perhaps the *descendens noni* nerve. Avoiding the latter, the sheath of the vessels is to be picked up with forceps and nicked with a scalpel. A director is then to be introduced, and the sheath slit up upon it. The artery is now to be separated from the internal jugular vein, which lies to the outer side, and from the pneumogastric nerve, which lies back of and between the artery and vein. The ligature should be passed from without inward.

6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Necessity.—The position of the patient should be the same as for the operation just described. The incision should be made along the inner edge of the sterno-mastoid muscle, and from the middle of the neck to the top of the sternum. The skin, superficial fascia, and platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, avoiding injury to the anterior jugular vein. When the edges of the wound are drawn asunder, another layer of the deep fascia will be exposed, which must be lifted with forceps, nicked, and then carefully divided on a director. Under this lies the sheath of the blood-vessels, and upon it the *descendens noni* nerve. The subsequent steps of the operation are the same as those described for ligation in the triangle of election.

7. Ligation of the Subclavian Artery.—The point of election for ligation of this artery is the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle. An incision is made parallel to and just above the clavicle, from the outer half of the clavicular insertion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to the anterior edge of the trapezius muscle, taking care not to go deep enough to cut the external jugular vein. The skin, superficial fascia, and the platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the external jugular vein is to be drawn aside. If this be impossible, it must be divided between two ligatures. The loose connective tissue must now be carefully broken up with a director and a search made for the artery. It must be remembered that it lies to the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle and to the inner side of the cords of the brachial plexus. When found, it is to be very cautiously separated from its attachments to the pleura, and the ligature passed from below upward. The greatest care is necessary to avoid injuring the vein or the pleura, or including a nerve in the ligature.

8 and 9. Ligation of the Axillary Artery.—This artery is ligated in its first portion just after passing over the first rib, and in its third portion in the axilla.

8. Ligation of the First Portion of the Axillary Artery.—The arm is drawn away from the side, and an incision about three inches in length is made in the line which marks the division between the upper and lower parts of the pectoralis major muscle. The superficial and deep

fasciæ must be divided on a director. The muscular interspace is then to be sought for, and the two parts of the muscle separated, working up toward the clavicle, and not directly backward. As this is done, the arm should be brought back to the side, so as to relax the parts. The costo-coracoid membrane is next to be found and opened on a director. The artery lies beneath it. It is to be carefully isolated from the axillary vein, which lies on its inner, or lower, side, and the axillary nerves, which lie to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward, or from below upward.

9. Ligation of the Axillary Artery in the Axilla.—This is the most accessible part of the artery. It is reached by drawing the arm away from the body, and making an incision about three inches long over the course of the vessel, at the junction of the anterior and middle thirds of the axilla. The deep fascia must be divided on a director, and the artery will be found beneath it, with the axillary vein on the ulnar side (toward the back of the arm), and the median nerve on the radial side (toward the front of the arm). The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, so as not to injure the vein.

10. Ligation of the Brachial Artery, in the middle of the arm.—An incision about two inches in length is to be made along the inner edge of the swell of the biceps muscle, at the middle of the arm. After dividing the skin and superficial fascia, and any fat that may be met with, the fibrous membrane which encloses the biceps muscle will be encountered. This is to be divided on a director, and the loose connective tissue along the edge of the muscle broken up, when the artery will be exposed. Care must be taken not to divide the median nerve, which crosses the brachial artery near its middle, passing from the radial toward the ulnar side, and not to include it in the ligature. The venæ comites lie one on each side of the artery.

11. Ligation of the Radial Artery, in the upper third.—An incision is to be made in a line drawn from the middle of the bend of the elbow to the point at which the pulse can be felt at the wrist. The median vein is to be avoided in incising the superficial fascia. When the deep fascia has been exposed, a yellow line, marking the division between the supinator longus, on the radial side, and the pronator radii teres, on the ulnar side, is to be looked for. The fascia is to be opened along this line, and the artery will be found below it. The radial nerve lies to the radial side of the artery, but so far away as to be in little danger of being injured.

12. Ligation of the Ulnar Artery, in the lower third.—An incision is to be made in the depression between the flexor sublimis digitorum and the flexor carpi ulnaris, just above the carpus. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and then the deep fascia is to be picked up with the forceps and divided on a director. The artery will be found lying on the pronator quadratus, alongside the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris, with the ulnar nerve on its ulnar side. The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, avoiding the nerve.

13. Ligation of the External Iliac Artery.—An incision is to be made nearly parallel to Poupart's ligament, and about an inch above it, extending from about an inch above the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to a point near the external abdominal ring. This incision should curve slightly upward at both ends. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and ligatures to be applied to any vessels which bleed. The tendon of the external oblique muscle is to be divided, and then the internal oblique and the transversalis muscles. The separation of the transversalis fascia is a work of the utmost delicacy, to be effected with the forceps and the finger, the latter restraining and protecting the peritoneum. A finger passed down into the pelvis through the opening will discover the artery. The accompanying iliac vein lies to the inner side of the artery, and the anterior crural nerve at some distance to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward.

14. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Scarpa's Triangle.—The point of election for ligation of the femoral artery is at the apex of Scarpa's triangle. To accomplish it, the leg should be flexed at the knee, and the thigh slightly flexed upon the abdomen, abducted and rotated

outward, so as to lie on its outer side. An incision should then be made, over the course of the artery, in a line bisecting Scarpa's triangle from the middle of its base to its apex. This incision should be about three inches long, and its middle should be over the apex of the triangle. The skin, superficial fascia, and fat having been divided, the inner edge of the sartorius muscle must be found and drawn outward. The artery will now be found, with the vein to the inner side and a little behind it, and several nerves on the outer side. The artery should be carefully isolated after opening its sheath, and the ligature passed from within outward.

15. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Hunter's Canal.—This rare ligation is performed by placing the limb in the position for the preceding operation, and making an incision from the apex of Scarpa's triangle toward the back part of the internal condyle of the femur, avoiding the saphena vein. After passing through the skin, superficial fascia, and fat, the deep fascia will be seen, binding down the sartorius muscle. This membrane is to be opened on a director and the muscle drawn backward. This will disclose the aponeurotic sheath which covers the femoral artery at this point. This sheath must be opened, and the artery will be exposed. In ligating it, care must be taken not to injure the long saphenous nerve, which accompanies it, or the femoral vein, which here lies behind it and toward its outer side. The ligature should be passed very carefully from without inward.

16. Ligation of the Anterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision is to be made, about three inches long, in a line passing from a point midway between the tubercle of the tibia and the head of the fibula, to a point midway between the two malleoli. When the deep fascia has been reached, a yellow line may be found, indicating the septum between the tibialis anticus muscle and the extensor longus digitorum. Along this line the aponeurosis is to be divided on a director, and the two muscles carefully separated until the extensor proprius pollicis is met with, when this is to be separated from the tibialis anticus until the artery is reached. It is accompanied by two venæ comites, which it is not important to regard if they are difficult to separate from the artery. The anterior tibial nerve lies either in front or at the outer side of the artery. To avoid injuring it, it should be pressed to the outer side of the wound and the ligature should be passed from without inward.

17. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision three inches long is to be made parallel to the inner border of the tibia and about half an inch back of it, and carried down to the superficial fascia. This is to be carefully opened, avoiding injury to the internal saphenous vein and nerve, which lie in the track of the wound. They must be found and drawn aside. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, and the inner border of the soleus muscle is to be pressed away from the tibia, when the vessel will be exposed. It is accompanied by two venæ comites and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the fibular side of it. The veins and nerve being separated from the artery, the ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

18. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery behind the Internal Malleolus.—A slightly curving incision an inch and a half long is to be made behind the internal malleolus, and about half-way between it and the tendo Achillis. The skin and superficial fascia having been divided, the deep fascia is to be lifted and divided on a director. The artery will then be exposed, accompanied by its venæ comites, and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the back of it and toward the fibular side. The ligature should be passed from behind forward.

19. Ligation of the Dorsalis Pedis Artery.—An incision an inch long is to be made on the back of the foot between the inner tendon of the extensor brevis digitorum and the outer side of the tendon of the extensor longus pollicis. (These tendons can be mapped out by manipulating the great toe.) After dividing the skin, the superficial fascia, and the deep fascia, the artery will be exposed. The continuation of the anterior tibial nerve lies to the fibular side of the artery. The ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

THE
PRACTITIONER'S
VISITING LIST.

RECORDS OF PRACTICE.
FOR THIRY PATIENTS PER WEEK.

1911

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Mrs. Dr. Chasburg.

c

Mrs. Dr. C. Dr. Counsel

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2. + charge.

Mr Early. D.T.
Mr Angus C. Tunnel
Miss Bondfeld

+ Will rent Mrs Livingston 4 E 69th St
New York. 16 cons. \$4000. asked to
deposit in Dorr. Bank to rent.

Record.

January, 1911

37

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2	2	0
---	---	---

By G. Carr. Pneum. zethal apex

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Lady W. Wynne. Breakfast		c					
Mrs. Smith (D. H. H. / H. H. H.)			c				
Mr. John Mrs. Howell S. S. S.						c	
Rev. S. S. S. S. S.					c		
Mr. Ross S. S. S.							c
Mrs. M. M. M.							c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

205 t day

2 2 .0

2 2 .0

29 8 0

2 2 0

2

Aphasia without paralysis, man
aged 36. 4th day. Came on after headache
w. C. with Turrell.

nothing. a. - psychosis.
doubt about work -

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Miss Hargreaves <u>C</u> on wholehearted	c						
Mr. Pereira		c					
Lady Suffolk		c					
Lady Mary Murray			c				
Mr. Elderton Somerset.			c				
Mr. F. L. Clark - Jesus College			c				
Miss Leake Mortimer					c		
Mr. Cuthbert. H. Hutton						c	

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

mt for

student.

Granger turn left side

c on corner.

2 2 0

mt for

2 2 0

2 2 0

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

Miss Slung 2 St Mary Rd c

Mr Polinger - c Syon c

a Timmer. c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

Hampden C. Steedman

3 3 0

Jamaica, Antigua & St. John. at 57

NAME.

Su.

M.

Tu.

W.

Th.

F.

Sa.

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

Sept.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

February, 1911

Daily

NAME.

Su.
12

M.
13

14

W.
15Th.
16

F.
17

Sn.	
18	

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Lgyl

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
26	27	28	1	2	3	4

Egypt

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11

E. S. H.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Egypt

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25

C. Spink

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
26	27	28	29	30	31	1

E. S. S. S.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

April, 1911

Daily

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8

R.M. Colston - Sheffield.

c

Murdoch, Ennes Roscoe Kemble

c

Col. Cole . . . Bath

c

Mrs Husling, Beal 10 Palace

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

136	f.	0
2	2	0
35	5	0

Thaddeus College. 8/1/11

85.

505-9 and 10 terrace w

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Miss Boyd.		c					
Miss May W. Roebuck			c				
Miss Burgess. Abington				c			
Miss Parish					c		
Miss Downer. Rugby					c	..	
Miss Landis.							c
Mr McKean							c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

2 2 0

2 2 0

50 5 0

2 2 0

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Orange Sugh. C Mrs Drew		C					
Rev. H J McGreevy. abington st.			C				
Lady Andoe. Mrs			C				
Mrs Thursby viz				C			
Maj. Welsh. Munahan Manor				C			
Mrs Margitt. Warrick						C	
Mrs Colston - Sheffield							C

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

3 3 0

2 2 0

m

33 St Thomas St. (cut mms a. 3 Kellys)

2 2 0

2 2 0

31 10 0

34 10 0

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Major Mausel. Leamington

c

Mr & R Carré 24 Baudry Rd

c

Mr & Mrs. Smith

c

Mr & Mrs. Glasgow

c

Mr & Mrs. Rugby

c

Mr & Mrs. Leamington

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

31 10 0

not paid

5 0 0

2 2 0

50 0 6

32 2 0

NAME.	Su. 30	M. 1	Tu. 2	W. 3	Th. 4	F. 5	Sa. 6
Miss Dearborn Co Tunnel		c					
Mr Hunt Caversham					c		
Mr Tardine					c		
Mr Asler Blackboard				c			
JH Wren. Apr					c	c	
May. Walsh. Walling					c	c	
Mr Wallace, Baring.						c	

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2	2	0
2	2	0
2	2	0
2	2	0
2	2	0
2	2	0
27	6	0

Navel & Gall bladder polyps. 4 pairs

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Mr Pratt . Beechcroft Red	c					
James Ross Jr . Newbreach		c				
Dr Follis - Chance Kansas .			c			
Mr Bernsten Ballad .				c		
Mr Howard . Baller .				c		
Mr Hamill 9 Menlo St					c	

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

2 2

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Mrs Gubman 45 Carlton Hill, N. W.	c						
Mrs Turner. Merlon St		c					
Mrs Morrison C. M. Mullan		c	"				
Mrs Johnson. Ind. St			c				
Mrs Mac Mullan Df				c			
Mr Merlon St				c			
Mrs Wallace. Equette				c			
Elisha Muller New York					c		
James Ross Montreal						c	
Mrs Nelder. Waukegan						c	

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

5 0 0

27 6 0

20 0 0

2 2 0

7 d wallace

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Mrs Boyd

c

Elisha Muller

c

Dr. Mrs Kedd

c

Mrs Dawson - Rugby.

c

Mrs Jan Hope - Swansea

c

Mabel M. Schullz Combe

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

60 0 0

50 10 0

*Brown Turkeys**and Bunches of 20 Pidgeons*

NAME.	Su. 28	M. 29	Tu. 30	W. 31	Th. 1	F. 2	Sa. 3
Mrs Parmelee		C					
9th Bacon D.H.		C					
Mrs Kelly. daughter. Coat			C				
Mrs Lot. 4 Rev. Rd			C				
Mrs White-Palmer Green. D.H.				C			
Mrs Gilbert Edwards. D.H.				C			
Mrs Weyman Sudler					C		
Mrs. Phelps. Coat					C		
Julia Roberts. C or under D.H.						C	
Mrs D.H.							C
Mrs Harris. Sandburg.							C

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

5 - 0 -

Dr. Byrnes

2 2 6

Dr. Comm.

2 2

*Dr. Under-**Dr. 5 tent*

2 0 .

c or North

NAME.

Sa. 4	M. 5	Tu. 6	W. 7	Th. 8	F. 9	Sa. 10
----------	---------	----------	---------	----------	---------	-----------

July Grantham. adams Home

c

1st Ed. O. Malley

c

2 a atby 42 T. de St Chelsea.

c

c

7 William. W. G. L. de.

c

Wm Smith

c

Assoc. Phys.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

22 0

50 June 6 day

2) 6 0

NAME.	Su. 11	M. 12	Tu. 13	W. 14	Th. 15	F. 16	Sa. 17
Dr Lafferty - Calgary Ont		c					
Mr Hunt. Caversham		c					
Miss Bull Banbury		c					
Miss Reiss. 18 Queensbury Pl.		c					
Dr Shipp. Bordenham		c					
Miss Steadman. Reddingham			c				
Mr Blackman. Ont			c				
Mr Abbey. 42 Tite St				c			
Lin F. Borden. Hotel Cent				c			
Miss Allison & Bailey Rd					c		c
Mr - Macdon. New College					c		
Mr. Davis. (C. Dr. Hudson)					c		
Dr Thursfield Leamington					c		
Mr Hall. Sile -					c		
Miss Fairbairn. Colchester. W.							c
Lord Cranbrook							c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 6

2 2 0

2 2

*women after freight**\$5.00 charge pd*

1 2 6

*pd 17 June. Bw of new hall. 5 dec. 18 p**pd*

NAME.

Su. 18	M. 19	Tu. 20	W. 21	Th. 22	F. 23	Sa. 24
-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------

C. L. Good (Mrs.) Sutton County, Ark.

c

E. A. Abbey London

c

Mrs. Hammett

c

Mrs. Carling

c

Mrs. Ballbone, (Lancaster)

c

Mrs. Dyke Leamington

c

Mrs. Harding, i c. Weldon

c

Mrs. G. D. Turner

c

Mrs. Caspell. Clondys

c

Baronley announced.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

50. 6 days

2 2 0

2 2 0

C 50 Maule. not pd.

30 gun 6 days

2 2

ad The Grange Wrayburg. (not pd)

NAME.	Su. 25	M. 26	Tu. 27	W. 28	Th. 29	F. 30	Sa. 1
RE Abbey (Opening M)	c						
Mrs Taylor. (C M M M)	c						
Mrs. Kennard. 63 Lumber St		c					
Mrs. Rattiborne. Liverpool		c					
Mrs. Langdon Kitchell. Dst		c					
Mrs. Parker. Lond			c				
Mrs. Dyer. Leamington			c				
Mrs. Lea. Nashville Tenn			c				
Mrs. Barnes. Portland				c			
Mr. R. Borden. Haledale					c		
Mrs. Cassatt. Chandler					c		
Mrs. Kerns. (DST)						c	
Mrs. Hamilton. (Wind River)						c	
Mrs. Talbot. C. M. M.							c
Mrs. Hasell. Musgrove Hall							c
Mrs. Kitchin. Griffiths		c					

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

50 guineas to change

nd

~~20 guineas~~

nd

50 guineas

2 2 0

2 2 0

nd

30 guineas

nd

50 guineas

2 2 0

Perrill's

nd

31. 10

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mrs Head Winchester		c					
Mrs Harmsworth		c					
Mrs Mason			c				
A T Mason			c				
Mrs. Abbey		c			c		
Mrs Pittlington				c			
Mrs Ommens. Le D. Pennsylv.				c			
Mrs Cassatt					c		
Mrs Allen							c
Mrs. Edward Morris							c
Unperf Census. Wash. Dc							c

Send 2 Stock Certificates for 27 Cms. + 14 Prof. to W.H.
 Pearl. 1911. Wm. H. Wm. H. Wm. H.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2 2 .		
-------	--	--

PA

£ 5. not paid

5 0 0		
-------	--	--

2 2 0		
-------	--	--

2 2 0- 64		
-----------	--	--

£ 100 6 d. Nelson Morris & Co.

Morris Biff Co

5- not paid

64 W Southfield Lane

NAME.	Su. 9	M. 10	Tu. 11	W. 12	Th. 13	F. 14	Sa. 15
Mr. McGreg or Robertson Glasgow	c						
Mrs. Greenings Wz.	c						
Mr. Thomson Leicester	c						
Mr. Strong (Mrs. Sage) Cloncy		c				c	
Mr. Hunt Eversham			c				
Mrs. Worthington Bt.			c				
Mr. P. De Lou				c			
Capt. Bux 3 Wick Rd					c		
Capt. Felling Buddingham						c	
Mrs. Cassall						c	
Mr. Conluz							c
Mr. Phillips, Ch. Ch. Tumb. Bt.							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2	2	0
---	---	---

with no sales show.

5	5	0
---	---	---

55. + chum c on Johnson.
 5100. to change.

5	5	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

- Flat - dyp. - 9 wgs. school x
 15th ch. and job

1	2	
---	---	--

NAME.	Su. 16	M. 17	Tu. 18	W. 19	Th. 20	F. 21	Sa. 22
Rev. H W McGuey, Spafford	c						
Mrs. Alletting, New York. St.			c				
Mrs J H Chelham, L. Stoughton			c				
Mrs. Leil. (Rhoda) Jones, St.						c	
Mrs. Liley						c	
Mrs. J. M.						c	
Mrs R D Debrauer, Hol. Madras						c	
Mrs C Coombes, Spafford	St					c	

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	---------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2	2	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

20	5	2
----	---	---

Hotel Martingue N.Y.

NAME.	Su. 23	M. 24	Tu. 25	W. 26	Th. 27	F. 28	Sa. 29
Miss Holmes Pillsbury		c					
Mr Holmes " "		c					
Miss. Haly & Mrs Jones	574					c	
Hugh Allan. (Allan drive)						c	
Mrs Allan						c	
Carlton de laart. Carr						c	
Mrs Calen Byrne waver	574						c
Mr John Cunningham							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
	not paid	e 20 Litchfield Pillingham
\$ 0 0		
68 00 0		not paid

NAME.	Su. 30	M. 31	Tu. 1	W. 2	Th. 3	F. 4	Sa. 5
Mrs Pope (c ora & gch.	c						
Mrs Burgess abingdon		c					
Mrs. Byrnes - Banting			c				
Mrs. Sabine. Banting			c				
Mrs. Worthington - St.			c				
Mrs. Soares (St.) Ann Chgo.				c			
Mrs C. J. van					c		
Mrs. Hardy. & by.				c			
Marbors. - Blenheim.				c			
Mrs. S. vaden				a			
Ray Fandrygh.				c			
May. Walsh. Wellingford					e		
Mrs. Anne Carlo Henri Venosta						v	

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

2 2 0

2 2 0

2 2 0

or Dinner

or 1

5 0 0

£10.10 6d

2 2

2 2

2 2

not paid. 11.5. old news.

(1) cold parrots fishermans

(3) large sum

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Mrs. Gage. / c Mrs. Strong
 Mrs. Perkins
 Julian Rose. Tanyman
 S. J. Dwyer Andrew. G. C. C.
 in Tanyman account

Pans. to see marked.

Sect. warrant for new stock. Bm. 186 to Bogart.
 but found 1st installment of \$100.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	---------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

ex forme at Miss Venable

5-5-

5-0-0

3 3

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
27	28	29	30	31	1	2

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. 10	M. 11	Tu. 12	W. 13	Th. 14	F. 15	Sa 16
-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	----------

Mrs Hall. 2 eggs

c

Mrs Knecht

c

Mrs Siple. Baumhouse

c

Mrs Thompson Adair

c c c

Mrs Faulkner

c

201

Miss Warner. Nov. Dec. Canned.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

4 4 0

2 2

£25- to charge

1. night, one whole day.

10 10 p. d.

32

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Father Maxwell		OK					
May. Lafferty		OK					
John R. Hart							
Mother Superior							
Mrs. Gregg. Sullivan							
Dr. Pearson							
Mrs. Olsen							
Albert Count							

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

26 5 0

15 15 -

Dr Woodhouse. Wards

\$3.00

Kingston Hill. \$73.00

C Dr Penick. 10 1/2 days. Pd.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Mrs Grey Chelmsford
 Mrs Lisle, Wolverhampton
 Mrs Gregg, London.
 Mrs Merry
 Mrs Hopwood
 Mrs Budge

Tax return must be seen here

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

97 12

Ad

with. Dr. Newton

5 0

with Dr. Mary J. Thompson

Ad

22

Running - by cel B. plus myelitis
 1 w. deriv. To come on body
 del

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Miss G. Somnault, Wally		c					
Mr. Conley.		c					
Miss Collier, Wally		c	87/				
Lord Wendell, E. and G. and							c
Miss Moffatt, Blackburn							c
Mr. Bauburg, Woodstock							c
John G. Ball, Wally							c
Mr. Hey, Gule, Wally							c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

2 2 0

£ 140 60

2 2 0

26 7 0

NAME.	Su. 8	M. 9	Tu. 10	W. 11	Th. 12	F. 13	Sa. 14
Dr. /	c						
Mrs Crullwell - Home		c					
Mrs Hogarth - Ramsey 10741		c					
Mrs Covarrubias		c					
Mrs Kung'lee - Baurburg			c		on paper		
Mrs John Davis Chippinghale			c		on Hal den		
Mrs Wooster - Mearns Home			c				
Mrs Appleby - c/o Mr Apple			c				
B R Miller Milwaukee - Revolut				c			
Miss Pearson					c		
Mrs Hamilton -							

But persons uninterested - and paper not
returned

Henry Cold 2 day 11 - followed of person

on Sunday, 11.

Mrs. and - under address - Baurburg 10741

9 was called Milwaukee

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
---------	------------------	--------	------------

500 *Uro. Mex. Min. Venus - oagles*

226 of chapters of New Orleans 2

220 Name of Dr John T. Macdonald

220 Farm, Bedford, or much less

C. in meadow. 13th Aug pulled off his horse

landed in rump. hole in face a weak

after... stuff. gradually returns for 3 weeks

Shelf sand., gravel & blaster inst. diff.

to hold (1) mantled spastic gut & diarrhea

in walking. 12/ reflexes greatly increased.

Angello comes out at. Toe phen. present

0,12% reing. des. (4) Stoff. (5) Handel.

245.

NAME.	Su. 15	M. 16	Tu. 17	W. 18	Th. 19	F. 20	Sa. 21
Miss Horace Warring		c	c				
Mr Holmes. Cileachard		c					
Miss. Proctor. Cileachard			c				
Miss Pearson							c
Mr Naulen. Toronto							c
Miss Minnie. London.							c
G. Hahn. Chet. 6 97+							c
Miss Saper. Hyde - Park Hotel							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

5-00		
------	--	--

5-00		
------	--	--

66-00		
-------	--	--

766 to charge. 45. made

5-00		
------	--	--

5 to do. 1.1 to Sundry

NAME.

Su. 22	M. 23	Tu. 24	W. 25	Th. 26	F. 27	Sa. 28
-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------

Dr Pearson Coombe Ind.

c

Mr Nash, Dublin

c

James Ross, Montreal

c

c

R R Casen (Hunt, Albany)

c

Miss Morrison 18 Bank Street

c

Mr Barker, Cor Millam

c

Col. Waller.

c

Mrs Tackson, Kinnle

c

Mr Haulton London

c

John Beagley, Cor Turner

c

Mrs Thursby, Tunbridge

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

Kingsley Hill. £ 26 to chm

2	2	0
---	---	---

20	0	0
----	---	---

2.2 to ch. 23.0 spent for other also

2	2	0
---	---	---

5	0	0
---	---	---

63 sum to charge. 2nd visit

2	2	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

NAME.

Su. 29	M. 30	Tu. 31	W. 1	Th. 2	F. 3	Sa. 4
-----------	----------	-----------	---------	----------	---------	----------

Mrs Leggo. D.H.

c

Sam Henry. Scott-Edwards

c

Mrs Burke. Maidenhead

c

Mrs Ford. H. Richmond Terrace

c

Mrs Jeff. Gellard House

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

420.00

22 0

22 0

52.00 to day

NAME.	Su. 5	M. 6	Tu. 7	W. 8	Th. 9	F. 10	Sa 11
Miss Tarkenton Smith, D.H.	c						
Miss Moss Laid	c						
Capt. & a land home	c						
Miss Sanderson - lived			c				
Miss Rose				2			
Mr C. Toen Sheffield					c		
Miss Maxwell Fendine					c		
Mr. Townsend. Parker					c		

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2 2		
-----	--	--

with Parker

2 2	0	
-----	---	--

2 2	0	
-----	---	--

5 5	0	
-----	---	--

2 2		
-----	--	--

2 2		
-----	--	--

NAME.	Su. 12	M. 13	Tu. 14	W. 15	Th. 16	F. 17	Sa. 18
Miss	c						
Miss Waterhouse. Mel.		c					
Miss Hadden Wadsworth		c					
Miss Holiday Bristol					c		
Miss Ransell Warrington				c			
Lady Pilkington Wadsworth			c				
Miss Powell. Reading						c	
Miss Grady. Ballinmore						c	
Miss Pearce. Goring							c
Miss L + Armstrong							c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

L 2 0

L 2

2 2

sub-let, £5-6 ch.

L 2

~~2 ch.~~

5-6 ch.

L 2 0

Holmes, Hurlford, & Co. (Bentley)
1 ch.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Miss Stangles. - Land

c

Miss Lerby. Warrford asgh

e

Mr. Drayton. - Land

i

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

22 0

6

512 or Jenkins

33 0

22

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
26	27	28	29	30	1	2

Mrs. Parrish, Warrminster	c					
Goldene B. Regnardsen			c			
Mrs. Pallen. (D+) Lovel.			c			
Yurely. Kahn. Ind. Sh.			c			
Mrs. Eng. and					c	
Mr. Grove. Ballist.					c	
Mrs. Shulson. Charlburg.					c	

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

5 5'

Rushington Manor Tolled
 or French. Mrs. S. Conington

2 2 0

2 2 0

Grants - aphas & C Mrs. Sanderly

2 2

NAME.	Su. 3	M. 4	Tu. 5	W. 6	Th. 7	F. 8	Sa. 9
Mrs Jerome. Bantury		c					
o Barry Pen son ti		c					
Mrs Shilson		c					
Mrs Pearce.		c					
Capt. Hampden			c				
Mrs Johnson. (alt)			c	c			
Mrs Page. or				c			
Elliot Galt. Menden				c			
Mrs Pearce. Boan Hall						c	
Mrs Binnig. Rhye.							c
Lord Wendell.							c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

5- 0

fr 0 0

* 84. t charge

50 t charge

NAME.

Su. 10	M. 11	Tu. 12	W. 13	Th. 14	F. 15	Sa. 16
-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------

Miss Beadle. Mother.

c

Miss Spooner - or

c

Mr. T. H. Thibault.

c

218

Exams.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	---------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

22		
55-0		

5 or declin.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23

C. B. Worthington

c

J. R. M. Hatfield

c

May, Hunter - C. W. Wapner

c

Mrs. Cameron son - C. & W. W. W. W.

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

21	0	0
----	---	---

18	10	0
----	----	---

33	0	
----	---	--

c. or Route 5 Nford. Ferris

9 P. I. del. N. Y. & 16.

Typhoid - not here

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Mrs. J. Merrill.

C

Mrs. Earl C. with a Turner

C

Mrs. Morland. Car number

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

2 2 0

15 00 0

NAME.

Su.
31

M.

Tu.

W.

Th.

F.

Sa

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

NAME.

DATE.

RESULT.

Vaccinations.

163

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.

AGE.

Y. M. D.

COLOR.

Mr'd, Single
or Widowed

PLACE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.

DATE.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.

AGE.

Y. M. D.

COLOR.

Mr'd, Single
or Widowed

PLACE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.

DATE.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF NURSES.

ADDRESSES OF NURSES.

BILL SENT.	NAME	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Jan				
1	Envelope		62 10 0	
2	BK Dm.		49 6 0	
5	Albionian slipend		61 8 1	
8	CPR. Guad. dm		20 0 0	
10	Mr. Argen		2 2 0	
11	Consumers Gas		25 0 0	
"	McClay coffee		25 0 0	
"	Mr. McMillan		2 0 0	
18	Miss Smith		2 2 0	
20	Mr. - James		2 2 0	
"	Mr. Sallan		29 8 0	
21	Mr. Rees		2 2 0	
22	Miss Boyle		2 2 0	
23	Miss Somerville		2 2 0	
26	Miss Leslie		2 2 0	
26	Mr. Conling		2 2 0	
29	Mr. Doherty		3 3 0	
"	Mr. Strong		2 2 0	
31	Blithedale & Co. Ague		1 3 2	
Feb	Robt. Hoe		20 0 0	
"	Cons. & am. (S & J)		1 0 0	
"	Ely Conchman		2 2 0	
16	Miss Livingston		500 0 0	
30	Sam. Henry Pedall		102 4 0	
1st	Imp. BK dm		108 0 0	
Mar	BK of Hunt dm		51 2 5	
"	Mr. Dennis		20 0 0	
"	Mr. Cassatt		20 0 0	
			<u>± 1421 11 9</u>	

Cash Account.

175

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
March	Forward		£ 14 21 11	8
12	Mr Bull		20 0 0	
"	Mr Hale		5 0 0	
"	Mrs Chynoweth		5 0 0	
"	James Ross		3 00 0	
22	Sam M		49 6 3	
April 3	Robt. Colston		134 8 0	
1	Eveline		62 10 0	
6	Viscounts. Reusler		2 2 0	
9	Col. Cole		5 5 0	
"	C. P. R.		25 0 0	
"	Cons. Gas		25 0 0	
"	McKay Co.		25 4 0	
10	Mr Dryden		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Burgess		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Parrish		2 2 0	
"	Castle. (S & J. 1.2.2.)	Rm. 1.9.2.	2 11 9	
"	Geo Douvan		50 8 9	
12	Mrs Neal		52 0 8	
15	Crown Salary		34 0 0	
"	Mrs Clamage		2 2 0	
16	Mr Sew		3 3 6	
"	Lab Andoe		2 2 0	
18	Mrs Walsh		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Thursty		2 2 0	
24	Mr Maxalt		31 10 0	
"	Ch. Ch.		25 0 0	
24	Robt Colston		134 8 0	
			9 2428 2 0	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
April 24	Forward	£ 24 25	2 0	
"	To (626. and 42) less Tax 129. 2. 6.	137	14 "	
25	Mrs Mansel		31 10 0	
28	Mrs Hunt		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Willoughby Smith		5 0 "	
28	Mrs Benson		5 0 8 0	
May 1	Mrs Truborn		2 2 0	
4	Mrs Maddy		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Tardine		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Hunt		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Allen		2 2 0	
"	St. Wren		2 2 0	
8	Mrs Walsh		2 2 0	
8	Mrs Wallace		27 6 0	
8	Mrs Pratt		2 2 0	
90	Dr. Smith (2599. 2nd bill)		120 0 0	
11	Mrs Hamilton		2 2 0	
14	Mrs Gulman		5 0 0	
16	Jack Ross		5 5 0	
17	Ed Wallace		27 6 0	
18	Elsha Miller		20 0 0	
18	Mrs Walder		2 2 0	
"	Appleby & Co \$2285-399		468 12 6	
23	Elsha Miller		20 0 0	
27	Mrs Benson		50 8 0	
28	Mrs Sammler		5 0 0	
"	Mrs Cooper		6 6 0	
29	Mrs L. A.		2 2 0	
			3433 11 0	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	Forward		£ 34 83	88 00
Jan 1	St of merchandise		57	7 5
2	Mrs Loegman		2	2 0
3	Mrs Harris		2	2 0
"	James Ross		40	0 0
6	Dr E O'Malley		2	2 0
7	Mrs Wallace		27	6 0
12	Mrs Hunt		2	2 0
"	Mrs Hall		2	2 0
"	Mrs Hess.		2	2 0
13	Mrs Brown.		2	2 0
16	Mrs Fairbairn		2	2 0
19	Ch Good		2	2 0
21	Mrs Phipps. (Parsons's life)		52	10 0
"	Mrs Allinson		5	0 0
"	Mrs Cuthing		2	0 0
20	Mrs Harding		2	2 0
23	Mrs Rollbone		2	2 0
26	Mrs Rollbone		2	2 0
27	Mrs Parker		2	2 0
"	Mrs Kennard		52	10 0
29	Lady Crawford		5	5 0
30	Ante Griffiths		31	10 0
"	Edam mss		25	0 0
"	" D.B.H.		12	10 0
July 1	Mrs Duff		2	2 0
"	Mrs Palmer		2	2 0
"	Mrs Turner		5	0 0
			£ 37 74	9 0

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	Forward		3774	10 0
July 3 rd	Miss Abbey		157	10 0
"	Miss Hasell		5	5 0
"	Don. Robt. Lamb pay		49	6 0
4	At Indian stipend		61	8 1
"	Mr Mason		5	0 0
5	Mr Thomas		2	2 0
"	Mr Pilkington		2	2 0
7	Consumers Gas		25	0 0
"	Mr Filgoso		2	2 0
9	Mr Greening		2	2 0
"	Mr Lea		5	0 0
"	Mr Thomson		5	5 0
12	Mr Hunt		5	5 0
"	Car Pacific		25	0 0
"	MacKay Co		25	5 0
13	Sage Book		2	2 0
15	Mr Harmsworth		5	5 0
"	Mr Cording		2	2 0
17	Mr Biddeman		2	2 0
20	Mr Goren		63	0 0
21	Mr Evans		2	2 0
"	Mr Darby		2	2 0
22	Mr Debacher		20	5 2
27	Mr Holt		17	17 0
28	Mr de Mark		5	0 0
29	Miss Leonard		2	2 0
"	Mr J Carrington		10	10 0
			£ 4276	11 0

Cash Account.

179

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
July	Forward		4 276	" 0
31	Mr Pope		4 4	0
"	Aguamundato (Hick & Co)		5 15	0
"	Mrs Burges		2 2	0
Aug 1	Mrs Bywater		2 2	0
"	Mr Sabie		2 2	0
2	Wmfred T. Deane		5 0	0
3	Mr Colver		5 0	0
"	Mr Fairclough		2 2	0
"	Mrs Sowden		2 2	0
"	May or Walsh		2 2	0
8	Mrs Strong		132 10	0
"	Mr Egle		4 0	0
9	Ed. Morris		100 0	0
"	Mr Hadley		2 2	0
"	Mr Rose		5 5	0
"	Jydy Andrew		5 0	0
10	Mr Fournier		3 3	0
12	Mr Allan		5 0	0
Sept 1	Mr Holmes		10 0	0
"	Blk Montreal		48 7	0
"	Mrs Hall		4 4	0
"	Mr Westbrook		2 2	0
18	Mr R. H. Hart		26 5	0
"	J. J. H. M. & Co		8 5	0
19	Mrs. Supers		15 5	0
20	Mr Schulz		19 4	0
"	Mr Fairclough		10 14	0
			<u>£ 4643</u>	3 5

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
27	Forrestal		4693	3 5
"	Mr. Dick		5	5 0
"	Miss Gray		97	13 0
28	Don R. K.		49	6 4
29	Mr. Gregg		136	10 0
30	Mr. Olson		10	10 0
"	Mr. Hognut		2	2 0
"	Pres. Rogers		2	0 3
Oct. 2nd	Miss G. Somerville		2	2 0
"	Mr. Conling		2	2 0
"	Emeline		62	10 0
"	C P R		25	0 0
"	Mr. Baubing		2	2 0
"	W. H. Keygate		28	7 0
9	Miss Covarrubias		5	0 0
"	McKay Co		25	0 0
"	Tornato Gas		25	0 1
10	Mr. Kuydeslee		2	2 0
"	Miss Davis		2	2 0
"	Miss Woodson		2	2 0
14	B. K. Miller		5	0 0
"	Prof. Eldart		2	2 0
16	Mr. Holmes		5	0 0
"	Miss Waring		5	0 0
"	Miss Proctor		66	0 0
18	Miss Maudlin		5	0 0
22	Joe R. R.		137	14 0
	Dr. B. B. Aug. Dr.		126	0 0
			5535	15 0

Cash Account.

181

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	Forward.		£ 55 38 0	0
24	Mrs James Ross		20 0 0	
"	Mr Nash.		2 2 0	
25	Mrs Jackson		5 0 0	
"	Col Walker		2 2 0	
28	Mrs Thurstle		2 2 0	
31	Mr Henry Scott. l.d.		420 0 0	
Nov. 1	Wid. of W.K. diff. dividend		32 0 0	
"	Mrs Winkle		2 2 0	
4	Mrs Fyfe		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Bayley		2 2 0	
6	Mrs Ford		5 2 10	
"	Mrs Moss		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Davidson		2 2 0	
8.	Mrs Rose		2 2 0	
8	Dr Pearson		153 0 0	
"	Evans patent		2 2 0	
9	Mrs Colver		5 5 0	
"	Mrs Mapwell		2 2 0	
"	Mr Wautin		100 0 0	
13	Mrs Underhouse		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Mahlen		2 2 0	
"	Booth, Appleton & Co		225 10 3	65 75 1
14	Mrs Saffie		30 0 0	
"	Drup Bantle nov. pay		126 0 0	
"	Mrs Parrish		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Holiday		2 2 0	
	Anne Thomsen		150 0 0	
			£ 688 15 3	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
"	Forrent -		68 85	15 3
Nov 18	Mrs Pearce		2	2 0
" 19	Mrs Slaughter		2	2 0
" 20	Mrs. Bennett		2	2 0
" 24	Warrford asylum		3	3 0
" 25	Mr Dryden		2	2 0
"	Mr Parrish		2	2 0
29	Col. Post.		2	2 0
"	G. H. H. H.		2	2 0
"	Miss Osgood		2	2 0
"	Mrs. Reynolds		5	5 0
"	Mrs Shulson.		2	2 0
Dec 1	Bk. Munkel.		51	7 5
" 3	I took 4 am		3	3 0
"	OTP. 14		12	10 8
4	Mr. Severne		2	2 0
"	Mrs Pearce		5	0 0
"	Miss Leable		2	2 0
18	Mr. Dorney		80	0 0
15	Mr. Tell		5	5 0
16	Presentation fees		61	6 0
"	Exam. Fee		25	0 0
17	C. Burlington		21	0 0
19	Mr R. Hadfield		10	10 0
"	Mrs. Bunker		3	3 0
27	Mr. Linnell		2	2 5
"	Mr. East		2	2 0
"	Mrs. Hobland		10	10 0
			7210	3 8

Cash Account.

183

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
---------------	-------	--------------------	-----------------	---------------

89

6
5

BILL
SENT.

NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
---------------	-------	--------------------	-----------------	---------------

BILL
SENT.

NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.

BILL
SENT.

NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.

BILL
SENT.

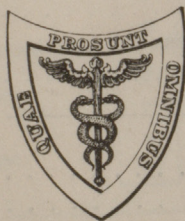
NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	La Craddock	5 5	0	
	Miss Allen	5 0	0	
	Mr. Beards	20 0	0	
	atly Wye Wilkins	20 5	0	
	Miss Allen	5 0	0	
	Miss Allen	17 15	0	
	Miss A. G. Caswell Philis	25 0	0	6-
May 15	Mr. Morrison, & Co	1 0	0	
"	Mr. Allen	5 5	0	
"	Mr. Fisher - Welling	15 5	0	
"	The Roberts	10 0	0	PA
Sept 12	Mr. Sage, B. & L.	30 0	0	
"	Miss Fiddell	10 0	0	
"	Miss Thompson	10 0	0	
"	Miss Glegg	6 0	0	
22	Reason & Co	15 2	0	PA
6	Lord Overhill	140 0	0	
11	Mr. Haddon & Son	10 0	0	100 paid

THE
PRACTITIONER'S
VISITING-LIST

1912
THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK



PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK
LEA & FEBIGER

Copyright, 1911, by LEA & FEBIGER

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS	3
HOW TO KEEP THE VISITING-LIST	3
SIGNS USED IN KEEPING VISITING-LIST	3
PERIODS OF DENTITION	3
TO FIND DAY OF CONFINEMENT	4
THERMOMETRIC SCALES	4
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ORDINARY AND METRIC)	4
COMPARATIVE SCALES	5
EXAMINATION OF THE URINE	6-9
IMPORTANT INCOMPATIBLES	9
ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION	10
TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS	11
POISONS AND ANTIDOTES	12-13
TABLE OF DOSES	14-19
THERAPEUTIC REMINDERS	20-27
LIGATION OF ARTERIES	28-32
DAILY RECORD	34-139
GENERAL MEMORANDA	140-147
OBSTETRIC ENGAGEMENTS AND PRACTICE	148-159
VACCINATIONS	160-163
DEATH REGISTER	164-167
ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS	168-171
ADDRESSES OF NURSES	172-173
CASH ACCOUNT	174-192

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

1. Keep your visiting list in such a way that you can fully explain it.
2. Transfer a record of your services at short intervals to a ledger, stating the items.

HOW TO KEEP THE VISITING LIST.

ENTER the names in the proper columns, and, in case of a new patient, the address (or husband's or parent's name and address) in the right-hand page under the head of "Memoranda." Under the proper date make a little dot • in lead pencil for a visit *to be paid*, and if at a special hour, write this down: 10 A. M. When a visit is paid make a diagonal stroke in ink, /. When several visits are paid a series of strokes, / / / /, may be made, or one with a little star */ , and in the memorandum column the number of visits, "*4 visits," may be written in. A night-visit should be marked N. For an expected office case a small circle in lead pencil, o, should be made, and when the patient has come a diagonal stroke in ink, φ. For a consultation write *C, and in the "Memoranda" "Consultation with Dr. —" (whoever asked you in consultation). When you call a consultant mark the visit */ , and in the "Memoranda" column write "*Dr. — in consultation." A confinement case may be marked Cf., and anything special noted in column for memoranda. A vaccination should be marked V.

SIGNS.

•	Visit to be made.	φ	Office Visit.
/	Visit made.	C	Consultation (when you are the consultant).
/ /	Second Visit to be made same day.	Cf.	Confinement Case.
/ / /	Second Visit made.	V	Vaccination.
N	Night Visit.	*	Refers to a special note in column headed "Memoranda."
o	Office Visit expected.		

DENTITION.

THE first teeth usually appear at about the seventh month, but they may be cut earlier or later without any presumption of disease. The first or temporary set of teeth numbers twenty, and appears approximately as follows (the numbers indicate months):

Molars.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Molars.
24-12	18	9-7-7-9	18	12-24

The permanent teeth appear about as follows (the numbers indicate years):

Molars.	Bicuspsids.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Bicuspsids.	Molars.
25-13-6	10-9	11	8-7-7-8	11	9-10	6-13-25

TO FIND DAY OF CONFINEMENT.

COUNT backward three months from the last day of menstruation, and add one year and seven days to the date thus reached. It should never be forgotten that an exact reckoning of the date of confinement is impossible, errors of one or two weeks being sometimes made.

THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

To convert Degrees of the Centigrade Scale into those of Fahrenheit: Multiply the number of the former by 9 and divide by 5; if the temperature was above the freezing-point (0°), add 32° ; if it was below the freezing-point, subtract the result from 32° .

To convert Degrees of the Fahrenheit Scale into those of Centigrade: If the temperature be above the freezing-point (32°), subtract 32 ; if it be below the freezing-point, subtract the number from 32 ; then multiply the remainder by 5 and divide by 9.

In taking temperatures, the thermometer should always be used in the same situation (axilla, mouth, etc.), and left in for the same length of time (from five to seven minutes). It is important also, in keeping a record or making a report, to state the situation of the thermometer.

ORDINARY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Troy, or Apothecaries', Weight.

20 grains (gr.)	= 1 scruple (ʒ)	= 20 grains.
3 scruples	= 1 drachm (ʒ)	= 60 "
8 drachms	= 1 ounce (ʒ)	= 480 "
12 ounces	= 1 pound (lb)	= 5760 "

Wine, or Apothecaries', Measure.

60 minims (℥)	= 1 fluidrachm.
8 fluidrachms (fldr.)	= 1 fluidounce.
16 fluidounces (floz.)	= 1 pint.
2 pints (O)	= 1 quart.
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (Cong.) = 231 cubic inches.

Linear Measure.

12 lines = 1 inch.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

THIS system gets its name from the meter, which is the unit of linear measure. It is equal to 39.370432 inches, or a little over three and one-quarter feet.

The gram is the unit of weight, and is equal to 15.432 grains (Troy).

The liter is the unit of solid or fluid measure, and is equal to 1.0567 quarts.

The names of the higher weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Greek terms Deka, Hecto, Kilo, and Myria. The names of the fractional weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Latin terms deci, centi, milli.

18

The equivalents of fractions, whether large or small, may be found with great nicety by these scales. For instance, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain = $\frac{1}{4}$ of the metric equivalent of 7 grains, and 1-200 grain = 1-4000 of the metric equivalent of 20 grains. This method is, of course, reversible.

EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.

No clinical investigation is complete without careful and repeated examination of the urine, microscopically as well as chemically. The most important matters to be considered are—

1. Quantity passed in a given time.
2. Appearance (color, transparency, turbidity, etc.).
3. Odor.
4. Reaction (acid or alkaline).
5. Specific gravity.
6. Proportion of urates.
7. Proportion of phosphates.
8. Absence or presence of albumin, and quantity if present.
9. Absence or presence of sugar, and quantity if present.
10. Character of the sediment microscopically.

For ordinary examinations a sample of the first urine passed in the morning is best. It is sometimes necessary to examine in addition a sample specimen taken from the entire quantity passed during twenty-four hours. At other times it is important to examine that passed at stated periods after meals.

1. *Quantity*.—Instruct the patient to throw away the urine passed at a noted hour, and to collect in one vessel all passed subsequently for twenty-four hours up to the same hour of the following day. This quantity is to be accurately measured. The normal quantity is from 40 to 50 fluidounces. Variations occur within normal limits from excessive or insufficient drinking of water, loss by perspiration, etc. Persistent excess (polyuria) or diminution (oliguria) is pathological. The quantity is increased in diabetes insipidus and diabetes mellitus, in chronic nephritis, and, temporarily, in emotional states, including hysteria. The quantity is diminished in acute nephritis, in the last stages of chronic nephritis, in lithemia, in renal insufficiency, in conditions characterized by feebleness of the heart, in Asiatic cholera, in yellow fever, in acute intestinal obstruction, and in febrile conditions generally.

2. *Appearance*.—Normal urine is of an amber color and transparent. The color of the urine varies with its concentration, and may be altered by drugs. Rhubarb imparts a gamboge-yellow color to acid urine, a violet-red color to alkaline urine. Senna imparts a brownish, logwood a reddish, carbolic and gallic acids each a blackish tinge. Of the more important pathological changes, smokiness or redness is usually due to blood; a greenish-yellow or brownish tint usually indicates bile; a milky appearance is caused by that rare condition, chyluria. Urates and uric acid sometimes impart a bright orange-red tint that may be mistaken for blood. When blood is present, the corpuscles will be seen under the microscope, but there is a condition (*hemoglobinuria*) in which the coloring-matter of the blood, but not the corpuscles, passes into the urine. A special test is here necessary.

Normal urine may become turbid on standing. Nearly always a slight cloud of mucus will form, and urates may deposit on cooling, even when not in excess, if the urine is somewhat concentrated. Urine turbid when passed is pathological. Pus and mucus cause turbidity, the nature of which may be distinguished by microscopic examination. Chemically, pus may be detected by the addition of hydrogen dioxide, which causes effervescence from liberation of oxygen, or by allowing it to settle and adding liquor potassæ after pouring off the supernatant urine, when the pus becomes a ropy, viscid mass, easily recognized by its behavior upon attempting to pour it from the test-tube. Turbidity in an acid urine that

clears up on heating is due to urates. Turbidity, increased or unaffected by heat and cleared up by the addition of nitric acid, is caused by phosphates. Very pale, transparent urine, of high specific gravity, usually contains sugar; if of low specific gravity, and there is polyuria, it may be free from abnormal constituent or may contain sugar and likewise albumin.

3. *Odor*.—Urine has a typical odor, sometimes described as aromatic. If alkaline fermentation take place, the urine becomes ammoniacal. The ingestion of turpentine imparts an odor of violets. The urine of diabetes mellitus sometimes has a sweetish odor. The presence of acetone yields an odor resembling that of chloroform.

4. *Reaction* is to be ascertained soon after the passage of the urine by means of slips of litmus-paper, of which the blue is reddened if the secretion is acid, and the red is made blue if the secretion is alkaline; or by turmeric-paper, which is made brown if the secretion is alkaline. The total twenty-four hours' urine of a healthy person is acid. The urine may be alkaline a few hours after a meal, especially if large quantities of alkali have been taken, in cases in which the stomach has been washed out, and in cases of obstinate vomiting. Ammoniacal fermentation will give an alkaline reaction to urine.

5. *Specific Gravity*.—This is ascertained by means of a special form of hydrometer called a urinometer. Normal specific gravity is about 1018 or 1020. Increased specific gravity (1025 or more) indicates excess of solid matters; if the quantity is scanty, usually these are urates or phosphates, or both; but if the quantity is excessive sugar is usually present. If the specific gravity is low (1010 or less), albumin may be suspected.

6. *Urates and Uric Acid*.—In addition to the high specific gravity and turbidity clearing on heat, as already mentioned, urates and uric acid may be detected by examination of the sediment under the microscope. When urates and uric acid only are present, the urine is usually acid, but urates and phosphates may be present together in a faintly acid, neutral, or alkaline urine. Free uric acid is (practically) always abnormal, and urates in noticeable quantity may usually be considered excessive, but only exact quantitative determination of the entire amount passed in twenty-four hours can make this certain.

7. *Phosphates*.—The proportion of phosphates may be roughly ascertained by adding to some urine in a test-tube half its bulk of a solution of caustic potash (1:8), and gently warming the mixture. If the deposit which forms is deeper than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in a test-tube $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, containing the mixture to a height of 2 inches, the phosphates are in excess. If much less, they are below normal. Turbidity of the urine which is cleared up by the addition of a little acetic acid is to be set down to an excess of phosphates, unless the urine is stale, when it may be due to alkaline decomposition.

8. *Albumin*.—Before testing for albumin or sugar, the urine should be filtered until perfectly clear. If alkaline, it must be acidulated by adding a drop or two of acetic acid. The most delicate of the reliable tests for albumin is to gently heat to the boiling-point the upper portion of a test-tube about half filled with urine. A resulting cloudiness is due to albumin or phosphates. The addition of a few drops of acetic acid will clear up the turbidity due to phosphates, but will not affect that due to albumin.

Heller's test is best performed by putting about 1 inch of nitric acid in a

test-tube, and by means of a pipette allowing a few drops of the filtered urine slowly to trickle down the side of the inclined test-tube, and to lie upon the acid. A more or less white and opaque ring or cloudiness, due to coagulation of the albumin, will form at the junction of the two fluids. The ring may appear at once or develop slowly; hence the test-tube containing the urine and acid should be allowed to stand for about ten minutes before a negative result is recorded.

8. *Sugar*.—The presence of sugar in quantities sufficient to have any pathological significance may be detected by *Boettger's test*, which consists in placing in a test-tube about a drachm each of filtered urine and liquor potassæ, and adding a minute quantity of subnitrate of bismuth. If sugar be present, prolonged boiling will cause a precipitate of metallic bismuth, forming a black deposit at the bottom of the test-tube. A grayish precipitate may be caused by substances other than sugar. The result of the bismuth test is to be corroborated by *Trommer's test*. To the urine alkalized with potassium hydroxide is added drop by drop a ten-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate until a slight precipitate persists. The occurrence of a yellowish or reddish precipitate of copper oxide on the application of gentle heat indicates the presence of sugar in quantity more than a trace. The reaction will also take place in from six to twenty-four hours without the application of heat.

To determine the quantity of sugar, *Fehling's solution* is usually employed. 34.64 grams of pure crystallized copper sulphate are dissolved in pure water, and the solution is made up to 500 c.c. 100 c.c. of sodium hydroxide of a sp. gr. of 1.34 and 175 grams of powdered Rochelle salt are dissolved in 400 c.c. of water, and the solution is also made up to 500 c.c. The two solutions are best kept in separate well-stoppered, dark-colored bottles. For use equal parts are mixed as required. Every 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution requires 5 centigrams of glucose to reduce it completely. The test is best made by placing in a porcelain capsule 5 c.c. each of the two solutions, adding sufficient distilled water to make 50 c.c., and boiling. If no change of color should occur, the test may be proceeded with: 1 part of the urine to be tested having been added to 9 parts of distilled water, this diluted urine is now permitted to slowly flow from a burette into the liquid in the capsule, or is added drop by drop until all the blue color has disappeared. The quantity necessary to effect this may be measured in grams (*g*) or drops (*d*). To ascertain the percentage of sugar the following formula may be used:

$$\frac{50}{g} \text{ or } \frac{772}{d} = \text{percentage.}$$

Quantity by the Fermentation Process.—Take specific gravity and record it. Place 8 ounces of urine in a pint bottle, add a piece of compressed yeast about the size of a walnut, insert a perforated cork, and place the bottle in a warm place (86° to 90° F.) for four or five hours or longer. Then allow the urine to cool, and again take sp. gr. Each degree of loss of sp. gr. represents about one grain of sugar to the ounce, or the total number of degrees lost multiplied by 0.23 will give the sugar percentage.

If sugar be found, frequent examinations must be made for

Acetone.—To the urine or a distillate thereof is added tincture of iodine or compound solution of iodine and then sufficient ammonia to form a deep-black precipitate. This disappears gradually in the presence of acetone and is replaced by a yellowish precipitate of iodoform, which is

recognizable by its odor and by appearing microscopically as made up of six-sided tables or stars. After this, examination must be made for

Diabetic Acid.—Solution of chloride of iron is slowly added to the urine; the phosphates thus precipitated are removed by filtration; and more iron chloride is added. If a Bordeaux-red color results part of the urine is boiled and part heated with sulphuric acid and extracted with ether. If the boiled urine gives no reaction with the iron solution, or only a slight coloration, while the iron-chloride reaction with the ethereal extract fades within twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and if acetone is present (see above), we may conclude that the very grave condition of *diaceturia*, a forerunner of diabetic coma, exists.

10. The character of the microscopic sediment is always of great significance. This part of the examination requires special instruction.

IMPORTANT INCOMPATIBLES.

Acacia (gum), with alcohol, iron, lead-water, and mineral acids.

Acids (mineral), with alkalis and relatively weak salts of other acids, such as bromides, chlorides, and iodides.

Alkalies, with acids and with relatively weak salts.

Antipyrin and antifebrin should be given with alcohol or water only.

Arsenic, with tannic acid, salts of iron, and lime and magnesia.

Bitter infusions and tinctures, with salts of iron and lead.

Bromides, with acids, acid salts, or alkalies.

Calomel, with antipyrin, alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, and iodide of potassium.

Camphor (spirit of), with water.

Carbonates, with acids and acid salts.

Chloral, with cyanides and alkalies.

Chlorides, with silver salts, lead salts, and alkalies.

Chloroform (except in minute quantity), with water.

Corrosive sublimate, with alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, iodide of potassium, albumin, gelatine, and vegetable astringents. (It may, however, be advantageously combined with tincture of the chloride of iron and liq. acidi arsenosi, or with iodide of potassium.)

Digitalis, with iron and preparations containing tannic acid.

Iron (salts), with anything containing tannic acid. Tincture of the chloride of iron, with alkalies, carbonates, mucilages, and preparations containing tannic acid.

Mucilages, with acids, iron salts, and alcohol.

Potassium chlorate (and potassium permanganate) should not be rubbed up with tannic acid or other organic oxidizable substance.

Potassium (iodide of), with all strong acids and acid salts. (See Corrosive Sublimate.)

Spirit of nitrous ether, with antipyrin, sulphate of iron. tincture of guaiacum, and most carbonates.

Vegetable preparations holding tannic acid, with salts of iron and lead.

Alkaloids are precipitated or destroyed by tannic acid, alkalies, iodine or iodides, and chlorinous compounds.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION (Sylvester's Method).

FREE the body from any clothing that binds the neck, chest, or waist; turn it over upon the face for a moment, thrusting a finger into the mouth and sweeping it round, to bring away anything that may have gotten in or accumulated there. Then lay the body flat on the back, with something a few inches high under the shoulders, so as to cause the neck to be stretched out and the chin to be carried forward from the chest. Draw the tongue well forward out of the mouth and let it be held by an assistant. (If there be no one to do this, a pencil or small stick may be thrust across the mouth on top of the tongue and back of the last teeth, to keep the mouth open and the tongue out of the throat.) Place yourself on your knees behind the head, seize both arms near the elbows and sweep them round horizontally, away from the body and over the head till they meet above it; give a good, strong pull, and keep it up for a

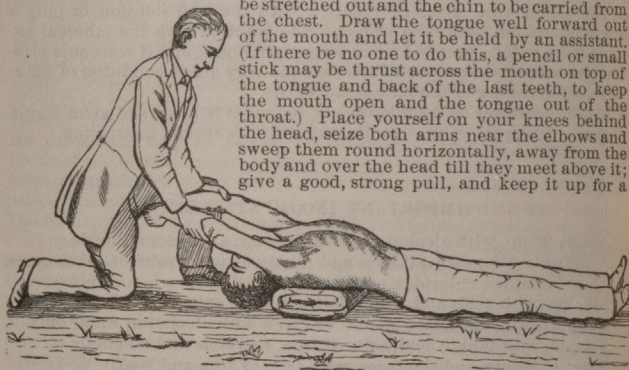


FIG. 1.

few seconds. After this return the arms to their former position alongside the chest, and make strong pressure for a few seconds against the lower ribs, so as to drive the air out of the chest and effect an act of expiration. Rhythmic traction of the tongue may also be practised.

This plan, regularly carried out, will make about 16 complete acts of respiration in a minute. It should be kept up for a long time, and not aban-

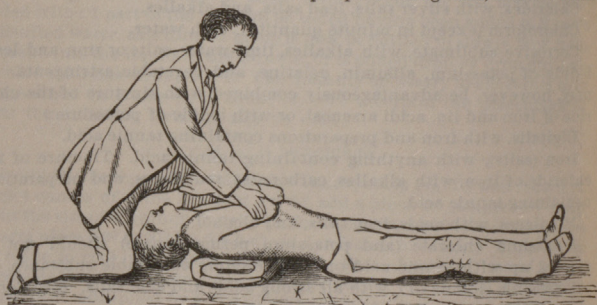


FIG. 2.

doned until the heart has ceased to beat. It should be remembered that cessation of the pulse at the wrists amounts to nothing as a sign of death; for life may be present when only a most acute ear can detect the sounds of the heart. In a moderately thin person deep pressure with the finger-ends just below the lower end of the breastbone may sometimes reveal pulsation in the aorta when it cannot be found anywhere else.

TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

Disease.	Manner of Invasion.	Characteristics of Eruption.	Course of Disease.
Scarlatina (Scarlet fever).	Usually sudden; chilliness; high fever; rapid pulse; flushed face; convulsions or coma; sore throat; "strawberry tongue." Incubation: a few hours to a few days.	Appears very early, often on second day. First on neck and chest. May become universal. May be only about joints and very trifling. Bright scarlet; punctate. Followed by desquamation; skin burning hot; sometimes itches.	Progresses steadily and rapidly. Temperature rises to 104°-106°. Defervescence gradual. Coma a dangerous sign. Albumin in urine common, and often true desquamative nephritis. Dur.: wk. or 10 days. Usually mild. Disappears gradually. Duration: week or 10 days.
Rötheln (German measles).	Usually unsuspected. Slight fever or none; mild catarrhal symptoms; vomiting; slight sore throat; enlargement of cervical lymphatic glands almost always present. Incubation: 2 to 3 wks.	Appears early. Often first symptom noted, first on face and neck, then on trunk. Rosy papules, scattered or clustered. Fades in one part and appears in another. Lasts about three days.	Usually mild. Vesicles disappear by drying up. May form pits and leave pits. Duration: about a week.
Varicella (Chicken-pox).	Usually unsuspected. Slight fever or none; slight malaise or none. Incubation: about 2 weeks.	Appears early. Usually on chest and shoulders, then on body and limbs and face. Distinct, clear, shot-sized vesicles; sometimes with distinct areola; even umbilicated; appear in successive crops; usually few in number.	Symptoms grow worse as pustules mature. Often severe constitutional disturbance. Great restlessness and desire to scratch the eruption. Defervescence gradual and slow. May be interrupted or exacerbate. Crusts fall off, and often leave deep pits (pocks). Duration: about 3 weeks.
Variola (Smallpox).	Usually sudden; chill; high fever; rapid pulse; violent pain in head and back; debility; mucous membranes often involved. Temperature falls with appearance of rash. Incubation: about 12 days.	Appears on third or fourth day; first on face, and spreads over whole body and limbs in a day or two. Fine shot-like papules; then vesicles; then umbilicated pustules, about eighth day developing adherent crusts; well-marked areola. Intense itching. Peculiar odor.	Usually mild and regular. Temperature may be high from complications. Lasts about a week. Recovery rapid. Duration: week or 10 days.
Morbilli (Measles).	Generally sudden; chilliness or even convulsions; moderate fever; lachrymation; catarrh of respiratory passages; bronchitis. Temperature rises with appearance of rash. Incubation: 2 wks.	Appears about fourth day; first on face, and spreads to body and limbs. May be limited; usually almost universal. Consists of rosy papules, arranged in parts of circles (rescentic); appears sometimes in successive crops.	

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

THE following table contains suggestions for the proper treatment of those forms of poisoning most likely to occur. Though brief, they are all that will be needed to prompt the physician's memory :

POISON.	TREATMENT.
<i>Nature unknown</i>	{ Provoke repeated vomiting; Give bland liquids; Stimulate, if necessary; keep up breathing.
<i>Acids—</i> Sulphuric, } Nitric, } Hydrochloric, } Oxalic, }	{ Give an alkali (soap, soda, and whitewash usually at hand); limewater; magnesia; Provoke vomiting; avoid stomach-pump; Give ice cream and bland fluids; Secure rest; relieve pain by opium; Stimulate, if necessary; Feed by enema.
<i>Hydrocyanic Acid and Potassium Cyanide</i> . .	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; Stimulate; potassium permanganate; Give dilute ammonia-water—by intravenous injection, if necessary; chlorine-water; Cold affusions; Give atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, hypodermatically.
<i>Carbolic Acid and Creosote</i>	{ Give Epsom salts, dilute sulphuric acid; atropine, hypodermatically; Stomach-pump or emetics; White of egg; amyl nitrite; Stimulate; artificial heat.
<i>Alkalies—</i> Ammonia, } Soda, } Potash, } Lye, }	{ Give vinegar, lemon-juice, or orange-juice, or other acid or a fixed oil; Give bland liquids; Secure rest; relieve pain by opium; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Arsenic—</i> Paris green, } Scheele's green, } Fowler's solution, }	{ Stomach-pump or emetics; Give hydrated oxide of iron or dialyzed iron and magnesium oxide; Give dose of castor oil; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Acetate of Lead</i>	{ Stomach-pump or emetics; Give Epsom salt or dilute sulphuric acid; Milk, raw eggs, and water; Morphine hypodermatically for pain; Potassium iodide to eliminate the drug.
<i>Mercury,</i> <i>Corrosive sublimate,</i> } <i>Antimony,</i> } <i>Tartar Emetic,</i> }	{ Emetics; careful lavage; Give some infusion containing tannic acid; Give raw eggs and milk; bland liquids; Give dose of castor oil; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Copper Salts</i>	{ Give albumin (milk, raw eggs); yellow prussiate of potassium; Stomach-pump or emetics; Give bland fluids.
<i>Phosphorus</i>	{ Provoke vomiting by repeated five-grain doses of sulphate of copper; Potassium permanganate ($\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.); Give dose of magnesium oxide, but no oil.
<i>Nitrate of Silver</i> } (lunar caustic), }	{ Give strong salt and water; } repeat many Provoke vomiting; } times.
<i>Iodine</i>	{ Stomach-pump or emetics; Give gelatinized starch and water; Give bland fluids.

POISON.

TREATMENT.

<i>Opium—</i> <i>Morphine,</i> <i>Laudanum,</i> <i>Paregoric, etc.,</i> }	.....	{ Stomach-pump; emetic; potassium permanganate, by mouth; adrenalin: ammonia; hot strong coffee by the bowel; atropine, cocaine, or strychnine hypodermatically; oxygen-inhalations; artificial respiration; lingual traction.
<i>Chloral—</i> <i>Paraldehyde,</i> }	.....	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; artificial heat; massage; stimulate; strychnine; amyl nitrite; artificial respiration.
<i>Nux Vomica—</i> <i>Strychnine,</i> <i>Picrotoxin,</i> }	.....	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; animal charcoal or tannic acid; bromide and chloral; amyl nitrite; chloroform by inhalation; artificial respiration.
<i>Aconite—</i> <i>Veratrum viride,</i> }	.....	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; stimulate; heat; atropine; artificial respiration.
<i>Hemlock,</i> <i>Toadstool,</i> <i>Tobacco, etc., etc.,</i> }	.....	{ Provoke vomiting and give a purge; tannic or gallic acid; Stimulate well; keep up breathing.
<i>Belladonna or Atropine,</i> <i>Hyoscyamus or Hyoscyamine,</i> <i>Duboisia or Duboisine,</i> <i>Stramonium or Daturine,</i> }	.....	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; stimulate; Enema hot strong coffee; artificial heat; morphine; pilocarpine; physostigmine; artificial respiration.
<i>Alcohol</i> . . . . .	.....	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; Give ammonia and water.
<i>Decayed Meat or Vegetables</i> . .	.....	{ Provoke vomiting; wash out stomach; Give a purgative; give an enema; Give powdered charcoal and hydrogen dioxide.
<i>Poisonous Gases—</i> <i>Carbonic acid or oxide,</i> <i>Sulphuretted hydrogen,</i> }	.....	{ Fresh air; oxygen; Artificial respiration; Amyl nitrite or nitro-glycerin; Stimulation.

To provoke vomiting, warm water may be used, with or without ground mustard (3ss to a pint of water), or ipecac (3i of the powder or f3ss of the syrup), or a finger may be thrust down the throat. It is best to give large quantities (a pint at a time) of warm water whenever vomiting is to be excited. The stomach-pump or simple siphon-tube, if accessible, is better. Apomorphine (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -gr. $\frac{1}{4}$) subcutaneously is a reliable emetic.

Bland liquids are milk, raw eggs, some sort of oil, mucilage, barley-water, gruel, etc.

Stimulants are tea, coffee, whiskey, wine, etc., or ammonia and water. Of this last a teaspoonful in a teacupful of water will be enough for a dose. In making tea or coffee one must not wait to do it as if for the table, but mix hot water and the leaves or grounds, squeeze them well, stir together, and give the whole—leaves, grounds, everything.

Alkaline antidotes which are most likely to be at hand are ammonia and water (a tablespoonful in two teacupfuls of water), soap and water, lime, whiting, soda, chalk, tooth-powder, plaster, magnesia, white-wash, and even wood-ashes.

Acid antidotes most commonly accessible are vinegar and lemon-juice.

In giving an antidote it is well to remember that it is not always necessary to wait for it to dissolve, but that it may be stirred up in any fluid at hand (except oil), and swallowed immediately.

Antagonists are drugs which physiologically oppose the poison, as atropine to opium, chloral to strychnine, pilocarpine to atropine.

TABLE OF DOSES

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW UNITED STATES
PHARMACOPŒIA.

For hypodermatic use the dose should be half that used by the mouth.

For use by rectum the dose should be twice that used by the mouth.

Doses for Children.—Dr. Young's rule: Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age to give the denominator of a fraction, the numerator of which is 1.

Example: For a child two years old, $\frac{12+2}{2} = 7$; the dose should be $\frac{1}{7}$ th that for an adult. In giving powerful medicines and opium still smaller doses must be used for children.

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Abstracta. (<i>See ext. fld. Double the dose.</i>)		
Acetanilidum (antifebrin)	2—7	0.13 — 0.5
Acetphenetidinum (phenacetin)	2—6	0.13 — 0.35
Acid, benzoic	5—15	0.32 — 1.
boric	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
camphoric (to check night-sweats)	15—30	1. — 2.
gallic	3—60	0.2 — 4.
hydriodic dil.	10—60	0.6 — 4.
hydrobrom. dil.	10—60	0.6 — 4.
hydrochlor. dil.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
hydrocyan. dil.	2—6	0.12 — 0.35
nitric. dil.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
nitro-hydrochlor. dil.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
phosphoric. dil.	5—30	0.3 — 2.
salicylic.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
sulphuric. arom.	5—15	0.3 — 1.
sulphuric. dil.	5—30	0.3 — 2.
tannic	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Aconitina (white crystals)	$\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{200}$	0.0002 — 0.0003
Adonidin (heart-tonic)	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.006 — 0.02
Adrenalin (vaso-constrictor) locally		1: 10,000 to 1: 1,000
Agaricin (to check night-sweats)	$\frac{1}{3}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.008 — 0.015
Aloinum	$\frac{1}{3}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.008 — 0.2
Alumen (as astringent)	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Ammonii benzoas	10—20	0.65 — 1.3
bromid.	5—30	0.32 — 2.
carb.	3—10	0.2 — 0.65
chlorid.	10—30	0.65 — 2.
iodid. <i>vel</i> valer.	2—15	0.13 — 1.
Amyl nitris (inhaled or internally)	2—5	0.1 — 0.32
Amylene hydrate (hypnotic)	10—60	0.6 — 4.
Antimon. et pot. tart.; diaph.	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.003 — 0.006
et pot. tart.; emetic	1—2	0.06 — 0.13
Antipyrine	2—15	0.13 — 1.
Apioi	5—10	0.3 — 0.6
Apomorph. hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.002 — 0.006
Argenti nitras	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.01 — 0.032
oxidum	$\frac{1}{4}$ — 2	0.032 — 0.13
Argentol	2—15	0.13 — 1.
Argyrol	$\frac{1}{4}$ — 2	0.0016 — 0.013
Arseni bromidum <i>vel</i> iodidum	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.001 — 0.004
trioxidum (arsenous)	$\frac{1}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.001 — 0.003
Asaprol (locally 2%), internally	5—20	0.3 — 1.3

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Aspirin	5—10	0.32 — 0.6
Atropine sulphas	$\frac{1}{128}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0005—0.002
Auri et sodii chlorid.	$\frac{3}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.002 — 0.008
Barii chlorid.	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$	0.032 — 0.3
Benzonaphthol	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Beta-naphthol	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
Bismuthi salicylas <i>vel</i> subgallas	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
subcarbonas <i>vel</i> subnitras	5—60	0.32 — 4.
Bromoformum (in whooping-cough, etc.)	3—5	0.02 — 0.3
Butyl-chloral hydrate	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
Caffeina	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Calcii chlorid. hydrat.	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
Camph. monobrom.	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
Cerix oxalas	1—10	0.065 — 0.65
Chloralformamidum (chloralamid)	15—60	0.2 — 4.
Chloralose (hypnotic, sedative)	3—15	1. — 1.
Chloralum hydratum	3—20	0.2 — 1.3
Chloretone	10—20	0.65 — 1.3
Chloroformum	1—15	0.06 — 1.
Cinchonidina, and its salts	5—30	0.32 — 2.
Citrophen	5—15	0.32 — 1.
Cocaina (locally, 1 to 4% sol.) internally	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.004 — 0.032
Codeina	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004 — 0.13
Colchicina	$\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{40}$	0.0006 — 0.0013
Coniina, and its salts	$\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0006 — 0.0013
Copaiba	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$	1. — 4.
Creolin (locally, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2% sol.), internally	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$	0.03 — 0.3
Creosote valerate <i>vel</i> carbonate	3—30	0.2 — 2.
Creosotum	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.032 — 1.3
Croton chloral	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Cupri acetas	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 — 0.03
arsenis	$\frac{1}{100}$	0.0006
sulphas	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.015
Digitalinum	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005 — 0.03
Digitalis	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 — 0.13
Dionin	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 — 0.032
Dormiol	5—15	0.32 — 1.
Duboisina, and salts	$\frac{1}{128}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005—0.001
Elatarium	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.001 — 0.005
Elatarium	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.016
Ergota	15—60	1. — 4.
Ergotinum	2—8	0.13 — 0.5
Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	10—30	0.6 — 2.
Ethyl iodidum (inhalation)	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
Euquinin	2—7	0.13 — 0.5
Europhen	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.16 — 0.13
Exalgin (analgesic; give with alcohol)	2—6	0.13 — 0.4
Extractum aconiti	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.005 — 0.015
aloes	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$	0.03 — 0.3
bellad. foliorum	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.032
cannab. ind. (with caution)	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004 — 0.032
cimicifugæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
colchiel cormi	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.05 — 0.1
colocynthis comp.	5—15	0.32 — 1.
digitalis	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 — 0.065
ergotæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.032 — 1.
euonymi	3—10	0.2 — 0.6
euphorbiæ piluliferæ	30—60	2. — 4.
hamatoxyli	10—30	0.65 — 2.
hyoscyami	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.032 — 0.13
ignatiæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 — 0.032
jalapæ	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
krameria	5—10	0.3 — 0.6

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Extractum nucis vomicæ	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 — 0.032
opii	$\frac{1}{8}$ —1	0.008 — 0.06
physostigmatis	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.004 — 0.01
podophylli	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3	0.03 — 0.2
rhamni purshianæ	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
rhei	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
scopolæ	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.02
stramonii	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 — 0.03
sumbul	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
taraxaci	5—60	0.32 — 4.
Fel bovis purif.	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
Ferri arsen.	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.003 — 0.01
bromid.	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
cacodylatis	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.016 — 0.065
carb. sacch.	2—15	0.13 — 1.
hypophosphis	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
iodidum sacch.	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
lactas	1—3	0.065 — 0.2
oxid. hydrat. cum magnes. } (antidote to arsenic) }	{ f3 $\frac{1}{2}$ —f3 1 } frequently }	16. —32.
pyrophosphas	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
sulphas	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
sulphas exsiccât.	$\frac{1}{4}$ —2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.032 — 0.15
valer.	1—3	0.065 — 0.2
Ferrum dialys.	1—1	0.065 — 1.
reduct.	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Fluidextractum aconiti	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.12
apocyni	5—30	0.3 — 2.
belladonnæ radicis	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
berberidis	15—60	1. — 4.
cannabis indicæ	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
cimicifugæ	10—30	0.6 — 2.
cholchici seminis	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
conii	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
convallariæ	4—8	0.25 — 0.5
digitalis	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
ergotæ	30—60	2. — 4.
gelsemii	2—10	0.12 — 0.6
hyoscyami	5—16	0.3 — 1.
krameriæ	10—30	0.6 — 2.
lobeliæ	5—30	0.3 — 2.
nucis vomicæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
pilocarpi	30—60	2. — 4.
rhamni purshianæ	16—30	1. — 2.
rhamni purshianæ aromaticum	16—30	1. — 2.
sanguinariæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
scopolæ	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
senegæ	10—20	0.60 — 1.2
staphisagriæ	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
stramonii	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
viburni prunifolii	60—120	4. — 8.
Glandulæ suprarenales siccæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
thyroidiæ siccæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
Glyceritum ferri, quiniæ et strychninæ phosphatum	16—30	1. — 2.
Guaiacol (internally)	$\frac{1}{4}$ —5	0.015 — 0.3
(topically)	10—60	0.6 — 4.
carbonas vel benzoas	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
valerate	2—10	0.12 — 0.65
Haffkine's prophylactic vaccine } (subcutaneously) }	15—75	1. — 5.
Heroin	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.005 — 0.02
Hexamethylenamine (urotropin)	3—10	0.2 — 0.6

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Hydrarg. chlor. corros.	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.001 — 0.006
chlor. mite	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.004 — 0.65
iodid. flav.	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.01 — 0.065
iodid. rubr.	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0013— 0.066
subsulphas flav., as emetic	$\frac{2}{5}$ — $\frac{3}{8}$	0.13 — 0.35
c. creta	$\frac{3}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.2 — 0.5
Hydrastina	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.016 — 0.06
Hydrastinae hydrochloridum	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.016 — 0.065
Hydrogeni dioxid. (10 vol. sol.)	30—120	2. — 8.
Hyoscinae hydrobrom.	$\frac{2}{100}$ — $\frac{7}{50}$	0.0003— 0.0009
Hyoseyaminae sulph.	$\frac{2}{100}$ — $\frac{6}{50}$	0.0003— 0.001
Ichthalbin	$\frac{2}{5}$ — $\frac{3}{5}$	0.13 — 0.32
Ichthyol (locally, 10 to 50 %) (internally)	$\frac{3}{5}$ — $\frac{4}{5}$	0.2 — 0.32
Infusum digitalis	f 3 1—f 3 4	4. —16.
Iodoformum	$\frac{1}{5}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.065 — 0.32
Iodol	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.01 — 0.032
Ipecacuanha } expect.	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.01 — 0.065
} emet.	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	1. — 2.
Jalapa	15—30	1. — 2.
Lactophenin (antipyretic)	15—30	0.5 — 1.
Liq. ammon. acet.	8—15	8. —32.
arsen. et hydr. iod., { <i>To be in-</i>	f 3 2—f 3 8	8. —32.
potassii arsenit., { <i>creased</i>	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
sodii arsenatis, { <i>cautiously.</i>	120—240	8. —16.
sodii phosphatis	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
ferri chloridi	10—30	0.65 — 2.
ferri dialys.	10—30	8. —16.
potassii citrat.	f 3 2—f 3 4	0.32 — 1.3
Lithii benzoas vel bromid. vel salicylas	5—20	0.13 — 0.65
carb. vel citras	2—10	1. — 4.
Magnesii carb.	15—60	8. —32.
citr. gran.	3 2—3 8	1. — 1.3
Malakin (analgesic, antipyretic)	15—20	0.065 — 0.32
Mangani oxid. nigr.	1—5	0.12 — 0.3
Manganii hypophosphis	2—5	0.32 — 2.
Massa copaibæ	5—30	0.32 — 1.
ferri carb.	5—15	0.065 — 1.
hydrarg.	1—15	0.016 — 0.13
Mereurol	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.06 — 0.3
Methylthionine hydrochloride, meth- ylene blue, with powdered nut- meg (malarial fever)	1—5	4. —32.
Mist. asafetida	f 3 1—f 3 8	4. —16.
chloroformi	f 3 1—f 3 4	4. —16.
ferri et amm. acet.	f 3 1—f 3 4	4. —16.
glycyrrhizæ comp.	f 3 1—f 3 4	4. —16.
magnes. et asafet.	f 3 1—f 3 4	4. —16.
rhei et sodæ	f 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ —f 3 1	16. —32.
Morphina, and its salts	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.004 — 0.032
Morrhual (derivative of cod-liver oil)	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.2 — 4.
Moschus	2—15	0.13 — 1.
Naphthalenum	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
Narceina	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.032
Nitro-glycerinum (<i>Trinitrin. Spts. Gly-</i> <i>cerylis trinitratis</i>), 1% solution	{ gtt. 1, in- creased. }	0.06, increased.
Oleoresina aspidii (filix mas)	15—60	1. — 4.
capsici	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.01 — 0.03
cubebæ	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
Oleum copaibæ	8—15	0.5 — 1.
erigerontis	5—15	0.3 — 1.
eucalypti	5—10	0.3 — 0.6
gaultheriæ	3—10	0.2 — 0.6
phosphoratum	1—3	0.06 — 0.2

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Oleum santali	10-30	0.06 — 2.
terebinthinae	2-30	0.12 — 2.
tiglli	gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.12
Opium pulvis (12% morphine)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.008 — 0.13
Pancreatin	10-20	0.65 — 1.3
Paraldehyde	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Pelletierine tannate	3-5	0.2 — 0.3
Phenocoll hydrochloride	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Phenol (carbolic acid)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.032 — 0.1
Phenyl salicylate (salol)	5-20	0.3 — 1.2
Phosphorus	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$	0.0005—0.0013
Physostigminæ sulphas	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$	0.0005—0.0011
Picrotoxinum	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0011—0.0065
Pilocarpina, and salts	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.001 — 0.032
Piperazin	15 (daily).	1. (daily)
Plumbi acetas	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3	0.032 — 0.2
Potassii acetas <i>vel</i> bicarbonas	15-60	1. — 4.
bitartras <i>vel</i> bromidum	8-60	0.5 — 4.
chloras	5-20	0.32 — 1.3
cyanidum	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.003 — 0.008
iodidum	$\frac{1}{2}$ —60	0.32 — 4.
nitras	2-15	0.13 — 1.
permanganas	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.032 — 0.32
Pulvis acetanilidi comp.	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
glycyrrhizæ comp.	30-60	2. — 4.
ipecac. et opii	5-15	0.32 — 1.
jalapæ comp.	10-60	0.65 — 4.
morphinæ comp.	5-15	0.32 — 1.
rhei comp.	5-60	0.32 — 4.
Resina copaibæ	2-10	0.13 — 0.65
euonymi	2-5	0.13 — 0.32
gualiaci	5-20	0.32 — 1.3
jalapæ	2-5	0.13 — 0.32
podophylli	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.005 — 0.032
scammonii	2-10	0.13 — 0.65
Resorcinol	2-5	0.13 — 0.32
Rheum	2-30	0.13 — 2.
Saccharin (benzosulphinidum)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.03 — 0.32
Salipyrin (antipyretic, antineuralgic)	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Salophen (antipyretic, antirheumatic)	5-20	0.32 — 1.3
Santoninum	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.015 — 0.32
Scopolaminæ hydrobromidum	$\frac{1}{24}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.00027—0.00064
Serum, antiplague (subcutaneously)	5-15 $\frac{5}{3}$	20. — 60.
antipneumococcic "	5-10 $\frac{5}{3}$	20. — 40.
antistreptococcic "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —8 $\frac{5}{3}$	10. — 30.
antivenomous "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —5 $\frac{5}{3}$	10. — 20.
Sodii arsenas	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.001 — 0.006
arsenas exsiccatus	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0006 — 0.0032
benzoas	5-15	0.32 — 1.
boras <i>vel</i> bromidum	5-30	0.32 — 2.
hypophosphis	5-15	0.3 — 1.
iodidum	2-30	0.13 — 2.
nitris	1-5	0.065 — 0.32
phosphas	60-120	4. — 8.
salicylas	5-30	0.32 — 2.
Sodium cacodylate	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.032 — 0.32
Somnal	30-45	2. — 3.
Sparteina sulph. (cardiant and diuretic)	$\frac{1}{16}$ —2	0.004 — 0.13
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	15-120	1. — 8.
æther. comp.	15-120	1. — 8.
ammonia arom.	15-60	1. — 4.
camphoræ	5-30	0.32 — 2.
chloroformi	15-60	1. — 4.

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Strontii lactas <i>vel</i> bromidum <i>vel</i> iodidum <i>vel</i> salicylas	5-30	0.32 — 2.
Stryphanthin	$\frac{3}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0002 — 0.0004
Strychnina, and salts	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.001 — 0.0032
Stypticin (Cotarnin hydrochloride)	1 — 4	0.06 — 0.25
Sulphonethylmethane (trional)	5-20	0.3 — 1.2
Sulphonmethane (sulphonal)	5-20	0.3 — 1.2
Sulphur	$\frac{5}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ — 4	2. — 16.
Syr. ferri iodidi	5-30	0.3 — 2.
scillæ comp.	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Tannalbin, Tannigen, Tannoform	5-15	0.32 — 1.
Terebene	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Terpin hydrate (tonic expectorant)	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Tetanus antitoxin (subcutaneously)	75-300	5. — 20.
Tetronal (hypnotic)	15-60	1. — 4.
Theobromina et sodii salicylas (diuretic)	5-30	0.32 — 2.
Thymol	1-5	0.065 — 0.32
Tinct. aconiti	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
aloes	15-60	1. — 4.
asafoetida	30-60	2. — 4.
belladonna foliorum	2-15	0.12 — 1.
cannabis ind.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
capsici	8-15	0.5 — 1.
cimicifuge	30-60	2. — 4.
cinchona comp.	15-120	1. — 8.
colchici sem.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
digitalis	3-15	0.2 — 1.
ferri chloridi	10-30	0.6 — 2.
gambir comp.	30-60	2. — 4.
gelsemii	2-15	0.12 — 1.
guaiaaci ammon.	30-60	2. — 4.
hydrastis	30-120	2. — 8.
hyoscyami	5-30	0.3 — 2.
ignatiæ	5-15	0.3 — 1.
iodi comp.	5-15	0.3 — 1.
kino	15-120	1. — 8.
lobelia	5-30	0.3 — 2.
moschi	15-60	1. — 4.
nucis vomica	5-15	0.3 — 1.
opii	2-15	0.12 — 1.
opii camph.	5-240	0.3 — 16.
physostigmatis	5-15	0.3 — 1.
stramon.	5-10	0.3 — 1.
stryphanthi (cardiant and diuretic)	2-10	0.12 — 0.65
valer. ammon.	10-120	0.6 — 8.
veratr.	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Uranium nitrate	5-10	0.32 — 0.65
Urea	20-60	0.32 — 4.
Veronal	5-15	0.32 — 1.
Vin. antim. { expectorant and alterative	1-8	0.06 — 0.5
colchici seminis	30-75	2. — 5.
ergotæ	5-15	0.3 — 1.
ipecac. { expect.	f 3 1-f 3 3	4. — 12.
{ emet.	5-15	0.3 — 1.
opii	f 3 2-f 5 6	8. — 24.
Zinci acet.	5-15	0.3 — 1.
oxid.	$\frac{1}{8}$ — 2	0.032 — 0.13
phenosulphonas (sulphocarbolas)	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
phosphid	1-5	0.06 — 0.32
sulphas { alterative	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.006 — 0.01
{ emetic	$\frac{1}{4}$ — 6	0.015 — 0.4
valeras	15-30	1. — 2.
	$\frac{1}{8}$ — 5	0.032 — 0.32

THERAPEUTIC REMINDERS.

Abscess.

Camphor and phenol locally, to abort.
Calcium sulphide. Cod-liver oil.
Hydrogen peroxide, 10 per cent. solution, to wash out.
Incision and antiseptic irrigation.
Iodoform gauze, packed, or oily solution of iodoform injected.
Iron. Quinine. Guaiacol.

Acne.

Fowler's solution. Laxatives.
Hot-water face-bath, followed by sulphur ointment or lotion. [liver oil.
Bland's pill. Calcium sulphide. Cod-Solution of resorcinol, locally.

Adenitis.

Hydrated calcium chloride (gr. 5).
Ichthyol, iodoform or iodoform-collodion, iodine ointment, tincture of iodine, kaolin poultice, locally.
Iron, syrup of the iodide, gtt. 5 to 30.
Removal of gland. Guaiacol. Tonics.

Anæmia.

Arsenic and iron, singly or combined.
Beta-naphthol. Bitters, with iron.
Chloride of gold and sodium.
Creosote. Bone-marrow. Lecithin.
Hypophosphites with cod-liver oil.
Laxatives and mineral acids.
Massage. Mercury in syphilitic cases.
Oxygen by inhalation.
Nitro-glycerin to relax vessels.
Pepsin or pancreatin.
Quinine in malarial cases.
Syrup of phosphate of iron, peroxide of hydrogen (10 vol. solution), and glycerin, equal parts (f5j in water).

Angina Pectoris.

Alcohol, when vascular relaxation.
Arsenic. Diet.
Ether, hypodermically during attack.
Iodides or salicylates.
Morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, hypodermically.
Nitrite of amyl, gtt. 5, from handkerchief during attack.
Nitrite of sodium or potassium, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5, thrice daily.
Nitro-glycerin, 1 to 20 drops of 1 per cent. solution, by mouth or hypodermically, p. r. n.

Ankylostomiasis (Hook-worm).

Thymol to remove parasites, followed by hæmatics to overcome anæmia.

Apoplexy.

Croton oil, 1 drop in glycerin on tongue. Calomel. 5 to 10 gr.
Elaterin, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ in butter on tongue.
Massage and electricity contraindicated in inflammation.
Opium and calomel in meningitis.
Potassium iodide after attack.
Trepining in selected cases.
Venesection, if patient is full-blooded.
Veratrum viride or aconite, when venesection is impossible.

Asthma.

Adrenal gland. Restricted diet.
Amyl nitrite inhaled. Arsenic.
Aspidospermin.
Belladonna, with morphine.
Bromides before retiring.
Coffee, strong black, in intervals.
Chloroform inhaled relaxes, liniment to chest prevents, spasm.
Fumes of potassium nitrate, with belladonna and stramonium.
Grindelia. Hyoscin. Tincture of lobelia. Ipecacuanha, to nausea.
Morphine, hypodermically.
Nitro-glycerin. Paraldehyde. Potassium iodid. Salicylates.
Euphorbia.
Sodium nitrite. Strychnine and atropine, hypodermatically.

Bed-sores.

Alum, with spirit of camphor and white of egg. Adhesive plaster.
Antiseptic wash, with iodoform.
Collodion. Iodoform collodion.
Glycerin, after washing and rubbing
Soap plaster, after washing with bicarbonate solution, with iodoform.
Zinc ointment or dusting-powder.
Balsam of Peru, ointment.

Bright's Disease, Acute.

Rest in bed. Basham's mixture.
Cannabis indica, in hæmaturia.
Cups or leeches, over loins if urine scanty.
Digitalis, with squill or calomel, gradually increased, followed by infusion of juniper berries and cream of tartar.
Heat. Milk diet. Buttermilk.
Gallic acid and ergot, to control hæmaturia. Methylene-blue.
Pilocarpine hydrochlorate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$, hypodermically, for uræmia.
Saline diuretics and diaphoretics.

Bright's Disease, Chronic.

Chloride of gold and sodium.
 Chloride of iron, in anæmia, to decrease albuminuria. Nitro-glycerin.
 Lithium salts, in gouty. Milk diet.
 Mercuric chlor. Oxygen inhalations.
 Potassium acetate, with juniper.
 Potassium iodide, gr. 5, thrice daily.
 Sodium arsenite, gr. $\frac{3}{16}$, in gouty.
 Strontium lactate. Turkish baths.

Bronchitis.

Aconite in early stage.
 Amber oil, to chest, in infants.
 Ammonium carbonate, chloride, etc.
 Balsams, to decrease secretion in chronic. Belladonna.
 Codeine, when cough excessive.
 Creosote, in chronic.
 Dry cups, on each side of vertebræ, at sixth rib. Mustard plaster.
 Eucalyptus oil, in later stages.
 Ipecac, to promote secretion, as emetic when suffocation threatens.
 Iodide of potassium. Myrtol.
 Oxygen inhalations.
 Senega, in chronic.
 Strychnine, to stimulate respiration.
 Terebene. Terpin hydrate, gr. v.
 Turpentine liniment to chest.
 Vomiting (apomorphine) in capillary.

Burns (locally).

Boric acid. Carbolyzed sweet oil.
 Ichthyl ointment. Lead carbonate.
 Lime-water, linseed oil. One per cent. solution of picric acid, locally.

Cholera Asiatica.

Sulphuric acid lemonade. Morphine hypodermically.
 Beta-naphthol. Salol.
 Calomel, initial large dose (gr. x); subsequent fractional doses (gr. $\frac{1}{4}$).
 Enteroclysis (tannic acid enemata).
 Hypodermatoclysis (subcutaneous infusion, 0.6 % saline solution).
 Intravenous infusion. Hot baths.
 Musk. Protective inoculation.

Cholera Infantum.

Albumin-water or barley-water.
 Castor oil, with paregoric.
 Hot drinks, in collapse, with brandy.
 Mustard or spice plaster, over belly.
 Opiates, with utmost caution, if at all.
 Rectal irrigation, hot or cold, according to temperature.
 Salol or bismuth salicylate.
 Pasteurized milk with pancreatin.

Cholera Morbus.

Castor oil, with laudanum.
 Ipecac, rhubarb. Magnesium sulphate.
 Morphine, hypodermically.

Chorea.

Arsenic, in ascending doses.

Chorea (continued).

Chloral. Cimicifuga, with iron.
 Hot pack, for insomnia.
 Quinine. Salicylates or iodides.

Colic.

Ascertain cause (may be appendicitis).
 Asafoetida. Ether, internally.
 Heat. Hyoscyamus. Morphine.

Colic, Hepatic.

Chloroform or ether, inhalations.
 Hot applications.
 Morphine, with scopolamine, hypodermically.
 Sodium succinate as prophylactic.
 Phosphate of sodium.

Conjunctivitis, Chronic.

Boric acid, wash (gr. 10 to ounce), cocaine, gr. 2, if no corneal ulcer, when salt, gr. 4, may be substituted.
 Copper sulphate crystals or solution (gr. 1-8 to ounce).
 Tannin glycerite (gr. x-xxx to 3j).

Conjunctivitis, Purulent.

Atropine or eserine, if corneal ulcer.
 Bichloride of mercury (1 to 7000), or boric acid (saturated solution) wash.
 Hot compress, if cornea is threatened.
 Ice compress, early.
 Silver nitrate, stick or solution (gr. 10 to ounce), excess neutralized with salt solution.

Constipation.

Aloes and podophyllin.
 Belladonna or hyoscyamus.
 Cascara sagrada. Castor oil.
 Colocynth, jalap, or senna. Diet.
 Electrical applications. Enemata.
 Glycerin, suppositories or enemata.
 Gymnastics, riding, or massage.
 Phosphate of sodium, in rickets.
 Salines, to unload bowels.
 Soap suppositories.
 Sulphur, if hemorrhoids present.
 Phenolphthalein.

Convulsions of Children.

Rectal injection to unload bowel.
 Syrup of ipecac freely as emetic and antispasmodic.
 Chloral guardedly.
 Bromides.
 Hot mustard bath. Hot pack.
 Chloroform by inhalation and very carefully in obstinate cases.

Croup, Membranous, and Diphtheria.

Boric acid with glycerin, locally.
 Corrosive sublimate, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, every 2 h., or calomel, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, hourly.
 Antitoxin. Emetics. Intubation.
 Hydrogen dioxide (spray, gargle, swab). Loeffler's solution (locally).

Croup, Membranous, and Diphtheria (*continued*).

Iron, tincture of chloride, locally and internally. Guaiacol (50 %), locally. Lime-water or lactic acid solution by swab or in spray. Oxygen inhalations. Atropine. Strychnine. Musk. Quinine. Steam and vapors from slaking lime. Tracheotomy.

Croup, Spasmodic.

Amyl nitrite, inhalations. Belladonna, bromides, chloral, or opium. Cold cloth around neck, and child in hot bath, air being moistened. Enema. Ipecac to nausea. Spongio-piline or flannel, wet with hot water, to neck, covered with oil silk. Treat rickets.

Cystitis, Acute.

Rest. Belladonna. Boric acid. Cannabis indica. Creolin, vesical wash (1 to 2 per cent.). Hot compress over bladder. Hot sitz-bath and enemata. Laudanum, gtt. 30, to starch-water, oz. 2, in enema. Fl. ext. pichi. Opium, belladonna, or iodoform suppository. Urotropin.

Cystitis, Chronic.

Alkaline and antiseptic irrigation. Benzoic or boric acid. Buchu tea. Hexamethelenamine in small doses. Opium suppositories. Potassium salts, except bitartrate. Turpentine, oil of sandalwood, cubeb. Irrigation with 5 to 20 per cent. argyrol solution. Strychnine and cantharides, when vesical atony is great.

Delirium Tremens.

Capsicum and liquid food. Chloral, with ammonium carbonate and coca. Scopolamine. Sulphonal. Bromides. Morphine. Ethylcarbamate.

Diabetes Mellitus.

Antipyrin. Arsenic. Codeine, grs. 1-5. Ergot or gallic acid, with opium. Takadiastase. Pancreatic extract. Iron, lactophosphates of lime and sodium, strychnine and astringents. Lithium, with arsenic. Guaiacol. Salol. Opium, oxygen, and H_2O_2 . Levulose. Purgatives, restricted diet, and regulated exercise. Salicylates. Sodium citrate. Strontium bromide.

Diarrhœa.

Rest. Enema of salt solution. Ammonium chloride, grs. 5. Bismuth, with creasote. Calomel, with a saline. Camphor, in serous types. Castor oil, with rhubarb or laudanum and sodium bicarbonate. Chalk mixture, with kino and gambir. Charcoal, in acid and fermentative. Chloroform, with astringents and opium. Digitalis. Strychnine. Copper sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, with opium. Ergot. Hæmatoxylon. Lime-water. Mercury, with chalk. Milk-diet. Naphthalin or beta-naphthol. Nitric acid, with bitter tonic, in green diarrhœa of children. Nitro-muriatic acid, or podophyllin. Pepsin, with hydrochloric acid. Phosphate of sodium, lime salts, and common salt, if rickets present. Rhubarb. Sulphuric acid, valuable in serous. Thymol, salol, and morphine.

Dropsy.

Recumbency. Adonidin, sparteine, or strophanthus. Calomel and caffeine. Cocaine. Colocynth, compound extract. Digitalis. Theobromine sodio-salicylate. Elaterium, in renal. Hot-air bath. Jalap, compound powder, with potassium bitartrate, in renal. Magnesium sulphate, concentrated solution. Pilocarpine, in renal dropsy. Potassium iodide.

Dysentery.

Ergot, in bloody stools. Antidysenteric serum. Ice-water, injections. Ipecac, in acute. Aromatic sulphuric acid. Lead acetate, with opium and camphor. Magnesium sulphate. Mercury bichloride, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$. Nitro-hydrochloric acid. Peroxide of hydrogen and tannin, rectal injections. Potassium chlorate, rectal injections. Quinine enemata. Silver nitrate or argyrol, rectal injections (gr. 10 to 20 to ounce).

Dysmenorrhœa.

Antipyrin or acetanilide, in neuralgic. Hot drinks. Fluidext. of viburnum. Belladonna, suppository. Camphor, with acetanilide or antipyrin. Cannabis indica and gelsemium. Hot sitz-bath, with turpentine stupe, and Dover's powder. Iron, strychnine, and quinine, with rest and riding.

Dyspnoea.

Ammonium carbonate.
 Arsenic, in emphysema.
 Purgatives and diuretics, or bloodletting if uremic.
 Dry cupping over back.
 Morphine. Nitrates.
 Oxygen.
 Strychnine, with atropine.

Eclampsia.

Veratrum viride. Thyroid extract.
 Chloral and bromide, each 1 drachm, by rectum.
 Chloroform by inhalation.
 Elaterium, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. Jalap.
 Extraction of child.
 Hot bath. Opium. Venesection.

Epididymitis.

[kaolin.]

Guaiacol, topically. Cataplasm of Ice-bags. Ichthylol. Iodide of potassium
 Saturated solution of magnesium sulphate, locally.
 Mercury and belladonna ointments, equal parts, or iodine, grs. 4, with lanolin, ounce 1, locally.
 Strapping testicle.

Erysipelas.

Saturated solution of magnesium sulphate, locally.
 Cataplasm of kaolin, locally.
 Tincture of ferric chloride and quinine, internally.
 Pilocarpine hydrochloride hypodermically, early to abort.

Epistaxis.

Acetic acid, adrenalin, locally.
 Alum powder, pure or with starch.
 Ergot, turpentine, hamamelis, or oil of erigeron, internally.
 Hot-water and hot foot-bath, cold-water bags to dorsal vertebrae.
 Ice applied to nose.
 Nitrate of silver stick to septal ulcer.
 Plugging anterior and posterior nares.
 Vinegar or lemon-juice, injected.

Fever.

Rest in bed.
 Aconite. Alcohol.
 Cold baths, coils, packs, sponging, ice-bags, etc.
 Musk, by rectal injection. Quinine.
 Solution of potassium citrate or of ammonium acetate.
 Spirit of nitrous ether.

Gastralgia.

Sodium bicarbonate in full doses.
 Arsenic. Belladonna. Silver.
 Bismuth and pepsin, after meals.
 Bromides or valerian.
 Counter-irritation.
 Cannabis indica. Hoffman's anodyne.

Gastralgia (continued).

Hot applications.
 Spirit of chloroform.

Gastric Catarrh, Acute.

Cocaine (in vomiting). Diet.
 Effervescing draughts. Ice.
 Milk, with lime-water (peptonized).
 Seidlitz powder, one-fourth of one every fifteen minutes.
 Sodium bicarbonate, with gentian.

Gastric Catarrh, Chronic.

Bismuth subnitrate. Nux vomica.
 Diet, koumyss, light broths.
 Lavage or hot-water potations.
 Silver nitrate and hyoscyamus.
 Strontium lactate or bromide.

Gastrectasis.

Cod-liver oil.
 Electricity.
 Enemas, nutrient.
 Gentian and calumba.
 Iodide of iron, lactophosphate of lime, phosphate of sodium.
 Lavage. Massage. Strychnine.

Gastric Ulcer.

Arsenic and Opium. Bismuth.
 Adrenalin for hemorrhage.
 Ergot or cracked ice.
 Milk diet or rectal feeding. Rest.
 Silver nitrate, with hyoscyamus, opium, or belladonna in pill.

Gonorrhoea.

Argyrol (5 to 25 per cent.) injections.
 Benzoic acid, with cannabis indica.
 Cocaine (4 per cent. sol.) in urethra.
 Copaiba. Cubeb. Argonin (2 per cent.).
 Hydrastis, locally and internally.
 Chloral and bromides for priapism.
 Mercuric chloride (1 to 20,000 or 1 to 40,000), to flush urethra.
 Syrup of ferrous iodide in arthritis.
 Sandalwood oil. Santyl.
 Sodium bicarbonate.
 Antigonococcic serum hypodermically in arthritis.
 Zinc sulphate injections (gr $\frac{1}{4}$ to oz.).

Gout.

Blisters, flying. Chloroform liniment.
 Cod-liver oil. Water.
 Colchicum, wine of root.
 Fowler's solution of arsenic.
 Ichthylol ointment to painful joints.
 Iodide of iron and cod-liver oil.
 Iodide of potassium, with colchicum.
 Iodine, ointment or tincture.
 Lithium carbonate or citrate, internally, locally.
 Morphine. Piperazine. Phenocoll.
 Strontium salts. Tetra-ethyl-ammonium.

Hay Fever.

Arsenic. Opium. Adrenal gland.
Atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$, repeated once in
two hours. Mineral acids.
Climate. Sodium salicylate.
Cocaine, 2-4 per cent. solution, atom-
ized in nose. Physical exercise.
Cotton plug in nostrils.

Headache.

Treat cause.
Antipyrin. Antifebrin.
Bromides. Croton chloral.
Caffeine, with bromide.
Capsicum plaster, to neck.
Refraction, if eye-strain.
Ergot, if congestion
Gelsemium. Guarana.
Heavy magnesium.
Hydrobromic acid. Methylene-blue.
Mustard foot-bath.
Nux vomica, in sick headache.
Phenacetin. Purge or emetic.
Sodium bicarbonate.

Hematemesis.

Rest. Adrenalin. Alum whey.
Ergot, namamelis, or ipecac.
Ice, cracked.
Iron, tincture of chloride, or turpen-
tine, internally.
Lead acetate with morphine or opium.
Silver nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, in pill.
Tannic acid, gr. 20 to drachm of water.

Hematuria.

Rest.
Camphor, gr. 10 to 20, in pill.
Ergot. Gallic acid, gr. 20.
Hamamelis, injected. Quinine.
Adrenalin injection or irrigation.
Turpentine. Stypticin.

Hemoptysis.

Absolute rest. Alum (gr. 20 to ounce),
in spray. Calcium chloride.
Cup or strap extremities.
Ergot, fluid extract. Gallic acid.
Ice over heart.
Ipecac, in small doses.
Morphine, hypodermically.
Turpentine or erigeron oil.

Hemorrhage, Intestinal.

Enemas, styptic. Ice to abdomen.
Ice, by mouth, and Monsel's salt, gr.
3, in pill. Ice-water injections.
Lead acetate and camphor.
Liquid food (peptone or beef-juice) ab-
sorbed from stomach. No milk.
Sulphuric acid.
Tannic acid and opium. Turpentine.

Incontinence of Urine.

Antiseptic fluids, to cleanse bladder.
Arsenic, with nux vomica.

**Incontinence of Urine (con-
tinued).**

Belladonna with bromide.
Catheterization, if due to retention.
Circumcision. Elevation of hips.
Ergot. Hyoscyamus. Strychnine.
Nitro and potassium citrate.
Rhus aromatica, in children.

Insomnia.

Bromide of potassium.
Bath, hot or cold.
Chloral, if not due to pain.
Chloralamide. Chloralose.
Croton-chloral. Methylene blue.
Food at night.
Hot-water bags to feet, cold to head.
Hyoscyne. Veronal.
Morphine, with scopolamine. Paral-
dehyde. Opium, to relieve pain.
Remove indigestion.
Somnal. Ethyl carbamate.
Sulphonmethane. Sulphonethylmeth-
ane. Veronal. Medinal.
Valerian, in nervousness.

Intermittent Fever.

Arsenic.
Calomel. Guaiacol.
Ice-pack, if fever excessive.
Iodine. Methylene-blue.
Podophyllin, preceding quinine.
Quinine.

Iritis.

Atropine.
Ice compress.
Eserine.
Iodide of potassium, with mercury.
Leeches and heat, to relieve pain.
Mercury, by inunction.

Keratitis, Interstitial.

Antiseptic lotions.
Antisyphilitic treatment.
Atropine.

Keratitis, Phlyctenular.

Atropine.
Boracic acid, solution.
Cold-water douche.
Tonics and alteratives.
Yellow oxide of mercury ointment.

Laryngitis, Acute.

Calomel, followed by saline purges.
Ice, externally.
Inhalation from steaming water or
compound tincture of benzoin, with
paregoric.
Voice not to be used.

Laryngitis, Subacute.

Cold compress, externally.
Inhalations of recent vapor of ammo-
nium chloride.
Zinc sulphate (gr. 4 to ounce), spray

Leucorrhœa.

Alum or boric acid, douche.
 Belladonna, with tannic acid, applied on cotton. Hematoxylon.
 Hot sitz-bath, or vaginal injections.
 Hydrastis injections. Lysoi injections.
 Iron, with tonics.
 Potassium permanganate, as injection.
 Tampon, iodoform and tannic acid.
 White-oak bark, or tannic acid and glycerin. Lead acetate as douche.

Lumbago.

Acupuncture. Ammonium bromide.
 Atropine (gr. $\frac{30}{100}$), morphine (gr. $\frac{4}{100}$), into muscle. Acetphenetid. Chloroform liniment.
 Foot-bath and Dover's powder.
 Ice-bag or ether spray to loins.
 Ironing back with laundry-iron.
 Massage. Monobromated camphor.
 Mustard or capsicum plaster.
 Potassium iodide or salicylic acid.

Mania.

Anæsthetics or apomorphine.
 Bromides. Methylene blue.
 Cannabis indica, with bromides.
 Chloral, if kidneys healthy.
 Cimicifuga, after confinement.
 Cold douche to head.
 Hyoscinæ hydrobromate. Morphine.
 Tonics, if after typhoid, etc.

Mastitis.

Belladonna, to breast.
 Breast-pump, if milk persists.
 Compression. Incision, if pus.
 Purges. Cataplasm of Kaolin.

Meningitis, Acute.

Belladonna. Hexamethelenamine.
 Blister early.
 Bromides and chloral.
 Calomel, with opium.
 Ergot.
 Ice-bag to head.
 Leeches. Venesection.

Migraine.

Bromide of sodium, with caffeine.
 Cannabis indica. Croton chloral.
 Gelsemium, with cannabis indica.
 Hyoscynamus, with calomel.
 Salicylic acid. Aspirin.

Myalgia.

Ammonium chloride or bromide.
 Clove oil added to liniment.
 Electricity. Heat.
 Iodide of potassium or salicylates.
 Massage. Dover's powder.

Neuralgia.

Aconitine. Gelseminine. Aspirin.
 Acupuncture, nerve-stretching, or neurectomy.

Neuralgia (continued).

Cold salt solution hypodermically.
 Bromide of potassium, with caffeine.
 Camphor and chloral liniment, locally.
 Cimicifuga, in ovarian.
 Castor oil.
 Freezing parts with ether.
 Iodide of potassium.
 Iron and arsenic.
 Morphine, injected locally.
 Mustard plaster. Menthol, locally.
 Nux vomica. Nitroglycerin.
 Phenacetin. Antipyrin. Acetanilide.
 Phosphorus.
 Quinine. Specific remedies.
 Alcohol hypodermically into foramen or nerve trunk.

Night-Sweats.

Belladonna or atropine. Agaricin.
 Camphoric acid.
 Ergot. Gallic acid.
 Hot bath at bedtime. Hyoscinæ.
 Picrotoxin (gr. $\frac{30}{100}$) or strychnine.
 Sulphuric acid, with morphine.

Pellagra.

Change of diet, remove patient from infected district.
 Arsenic. Quinine. Iron.
 Blood transfusion from one who has recovered from the disease.

Pericarditis.

Alcohol, digitalis, or caffeine.
 Aspiration, gradual.
 Blister, over præcordium.
 Calomel, with opium.
 Iodide of potassium.
 Jalap or elaterium, or saline purge.
 Leeches or ice-bag, over præcordium.

Peritonitis, Acute.

Belladonna and opium.
 Ice-bag.
 Leeches or mustard plaster.
 Pancreatinized milk.
 Section.
 Turpentine stupes.

Pleurisy.

Aspiration. Cataplasm of Kaolin.
 Blisters. Sinapisms. Leeches.
 Digitalis or pilocarpus.
 Elaterium or jalap.
 Ice-poultice or jacket.
 Iodine or guaiacol, locally.
 Iodide of potassium.
 Salicylates.
 Saline purges. Strap chest.

Pneumonia.

Alcohol. Antipneumococcic serum.
 Ammonium salts. Turpentine.
 Blisters. Turpentine stupe.
 Cardiac and respiratory stimulants.
 Cups, wet or dry. Calcium chloride.

Pneumonia (continued).

Digitalis. Dover's powder as sedative.
Ice-poultice or lamb's-wool jacket.
Leeching, bleeding, cardiac sedatives.
Mustard plaster. Oxygen inhalations.
Nitrites. No antipyrin.
Saline solution by hypodermoclysis.
Strychnine. Guaiacol.

Post-partum Hemorrhage.

Abdominal massage.
Ergot. Ether, hypodermically.
Hot intra-uterine douche.
Suture, if due to laceration.
Tamponing with iodoform gauze.
Tampon with gauze saturated with solution of adrenalin.
"Turn out that clot."

Pruritus.

Arsenic, quinine, bitter tonics, cod-liver oil.
Calomel and lard, locally.
Carbolic acid, well diluted, locally.
Cocaine. Heat.
Cold douche and injections.
Diabetic treatment.
Goulard's extract, dilute.
Hydrocyanic acid, locally.
Mercuric chloride, 1:250, as wash.
Silver nitrate, locally, preceded by cocaine. Resorcinol, locally.
Sodium bicarbonate or borax.

Psoriasis.

Anthraxolin. Aristol. Arsenic.
Baths of sulphides.
Chrysarobin, internally, or ointment.
Gallic acid ointment. Thyroid extract.
Resorcin. Ichthyol. Thiol.

Puerperal Fever.

Bichloride of mercury (1 to 5000) or creolin (2 per cent.) solutions.
Curette, to remove membranes.
Salines, if peritonitis develops.
Celiotomy, if peritonitis develops.
Nutriment and alcoholic stimulants.
Iodine and carbolic acid applied to ulcerated wounds.

Rheumatism, Acute.

Rest. Fuller's Lotion, locally.
Alkalies and quinine.
Blisters over joints.
Cimicifuga. Aspirin.
Cold applications, if hyperpyrexia.
Iron, tincture of chloride.
Oil of gaultheria. Acetopyrine.
Potassium iodide. Phenocoll.
Rhus toxicodendron.
Salicin or salicylic acid and its salts.
Sodium bicarbonate, applied on lint.
Salol. Phenacetine.

Rheumatism, Chronic.

Arsenic. Blisters, repeated.
Baths of sulphides. Turkish baths.
Cod-liver oil. Dry hot air.
Ichthyol.
Iodine, locally.
Mistura ferro-salicylata. Kefir.
Potassium iodide, colchicum, and sar-saparilla. Veratrine ointment.

Rhus Poisoning (Poison Ivy).

Solution of sodium thiosulphate, locally.
Solution of phenol, locally.
Lead-water and laudanum, locally.
Solution of boric acid, locally.
Mixture of fluidextract of grindelia, locally.

Scarlet Fever.

Alcohol. Ammonium acetate.
Carbolic acid in benzoated lard, vaselin, cosmolin, or almond oil, locally.
Chloral.
Cold sponging.
Ice-bag or rubber head-coil.
Jalap, with potassium bitartrate.
Pilocarpine.
Peroxide of hydrogen, locally.
Strychnine, iron, simple bitters, quinine, or Basham's mixture.
Warm, wet pack.
Water, pure, in large amounts.

Sciatica.

Blister or cautery.
Cod-liver oil. Castor oil. Aspirin.
Chloroform, ether, or osmic acid, deeply injected.
Ether or rhigolene, sprayed.
Ice, locally. Dry heat.
Morphine, injected.
Nerve-stretching.
Potassium iodide. Rest, with splint.
Salicylic acid and iron.

Shock.

Atropine, strychnine, or digitalis hypodermically. Alcohol. Aromatic spirit of ammonia, Hoffman's anodyne by mouth.
Adrenalin in normal salt solution by transfusion, especially valuable when due to hemorrhage. Rectal injection of normal salt solution.
Lower the head, elevate the legs, bandage limbs tightly, apply external heat.

Sore Throat.—See "TONSILLITIS."**Sprains.**

Cold and hot applications, alternately.
Fomentations. Rest. Plaster dressing.
Lead-water and laudanum.
Massage, followed by bandaging.

Tetanus.

Antitetanic serum as prophylactic.
Bromides, hydrated chloral, and
chloretone as antispasmodics.
Free incision and antiseptics of punctured and gunshot wounds.
Hydrogen peroxide as wash.
Phenol to swab out wound.

Tonsillitis.

Calomel and quinine.
Guaiacon, locally to tonsils.
Guaiacon, internally and as gargle.
Hydrogen peroxide, in spray.
Iron, tincture of the chloride. [gle.
Salol and salicylates. Potass. chlor., garg.
Red mercuric iodide to abort.

Tuberculosis.

Arsenic. Atropine, hypodermically
in night-sweats.
Chlorine, by inhalation.
Oil of cloves hypodermically for excessive cough and expectoration.
Codeine. Cod-liver oil.
Compressed and rarefied air.
Creosote. Guaiacon. Eucalyptol.
Gavage (overfeeding).
Glycerin and water, with lemon juice.
Iodine, internally, hypodermatically, and over pleuritic spots.
Iodoform, in pill and locally.
Lactic acid, locally.
Lactophosphates and hypophosphites.
Morphine and wild cherry bark.
Menthol, locally.
Nitrogenous diet.
Oxygen inhalations.
Peroxide of hydrogen.
Strychnine. Respiratory gymnastics.
Surgical measures.
Tuberculin and Tuberculoicin in selected cases.

Typhoid Fever.

Alcohol. *No antipyretic.*
Calomel. Water, freely.
Cold baths, systematically.
Enemas. Guaiacon.
Hydrochloric acid.
Morphine. Quinine.
Hexamethylenamine as prophylactic.
Salol. Betanaphthol.
Turpentine in stipes, enemata, or by mouth.

Uremia.

Calomel 10 gr., elaterin $\frac{1}{8}$ gr., or saline at first appearance of symptoms.
Hot pack as a diaphoretic. Infusion of digitalis with potassium citrate as a diuretic.
Venesection 10 to 20 ounces of blood followed by transfusion of normal salt solution for coma or convulsions in acute cases of robust subjects.
Chloral to control convulsions. Mor-

Uremia (continued).

phine hypodermically for convulsions in acute parenchymatous nephritis. Harmful in chronic intestinal nephritis.

Varicose Veins.

Bandage. Hydrastis.
Barium chloride, internally and locally. Unna's bandage.
Hamamelis. Operation.

Vomiting.

Bromides, with laudanum.
Calomel (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$), ext. hyoseyami (gr. ss).
Carbolic acid, with bismuth.
Cerium oxalate. Chloroform. Creosote.
Cloves, oil of. Cocaine (gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$).
Enemas, partially digested.
Fowler's solution.
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute.
Hydrochloric acid, dilute.
Ice-bag. Ipecac. Lavage.
Lime-water, added to milk.
Mustard plaster over stomach.
Nux vomica.
Oxygen-water.
Peptonized milk and beef.
Podophyllin. Position.
Seidlitz powder.

Vomiting of Pregnancy.

Arsenic.
Bromide of potassium.
Cerium oxalate.
Cocaine.
Iodine, tincture of.
Ipecac, wine.
Menthol.

Whooping Cough.

Amyl nitrite.
Antipyrin.
Laryngeal instillation of antipyrin solution, 2 per cent.
Belladonna, tincture of.
Bromoform.
Chloral. Chloroform.
Hyoseyanus.
Hydrogen peroxide.
Monobromated camphor.
Quinine.
Resorcin, 2 per cent. solution.

Worms.

Aspidium.
Calomel.
Carbolic acid lotion, to destroy eggs.
Castor oil.
Chenopodium, oil of.
Kamala, drachms 1 to 2, in syrup.
Lime-water injections.
Pelleterine.
Pepo.
Quassia injections for thread-worms.
Naphthalene for thread-worms.
Santonin.
Spigelia.
Turpentine and castor oil.

LIGATION OF ARTERIES.

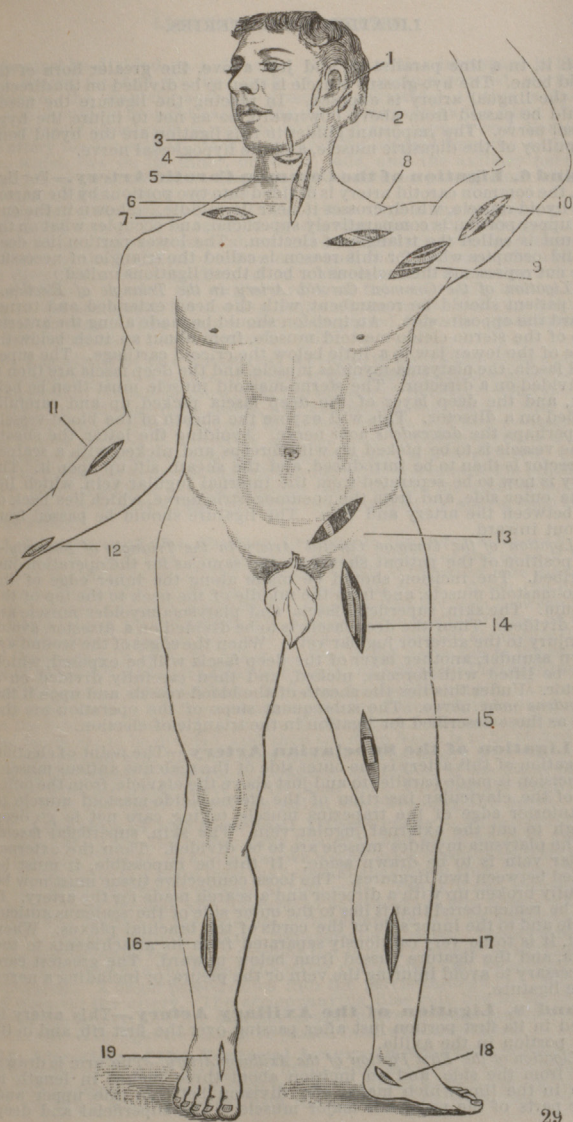
THE accompanying plate indicates the positions in which the operation of ligating arteries in their continuity is most commonly performed. There is no point at which ligatures are applied which is not represented, with the exception of a few which are very rarely chosen. With the explanations which follow, this diagram will serve as a guide to the practitioner who may be called upon in an emergency to perform an operation in regard to which he has grown somewhat rusty from want of practice.

1. Ligation of the Temporal Artery.—The temporal artery is the continuation of the external carotid from the level of the lobe of the ear to the level of the eyebrow, where it divides into its terminal branches. The point at which it is ligated is a little in front of the anterior curve of the concha. A vertical incision, about an inch in length, is made in front of the concha. The artery is easy to find, as it is very superficial at this part of its course. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side, and the temporal branch of the auriculo-temporal nerve lies in front of it.

2. Ligation of the Occipital Artery.—The occipital artery comes off from the posterior part of the external carotid at about the level of the angle of the lower jaw. It curves backward under and to the inner side of the mastoid process, at the back of which it comes out through the attachment of the trapezius muscle, and winds in a tortuous course upward over the occipital bone. The point at which it is ligated is about an inch behind the ear. An incision, an inch and a half long, parallel to the posterior edge of the mastoid process, will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side of it. (There are but few occasions when it is necessary to ligate this artery, as its position makes it very easy to stop the flow of blood through it by pressure with a suitable compress and bandage.)

3. Ligation of the Facial Artery.—The facial artery comes off from the external carotid just below the level of the angle of the lower jaw, and passes forward below this bone to a point just in front of the insertion of the masseter muscle. Here it sends a branch forward, the submental, while the main trunk curves up over the lower jaw and passes in a tortuous course toward the angle of the mouth. The point at which it is ligated is that at which it ascends in front of the masseter muscle. An incision an inch in length will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side.

4. Ligation of the Lingual Artery.—The lingual artery comes off from the external carotid at the level of the great cornu of the hyoid bone; it passes forward under the posterior belly of the digastric muscle, and the stylo-glossus and hyo-glossus muscles, to the root of the tongue, and thence to its further distribution. It is in some respects the most difficult artery to ligate in the whole body. The point at which it is ligated is the second part of its course, under the hyo-glossus muscle. An incision is made about half an inch above, and parallel to, the great horn of the hyoid bone, and extending from just in front of the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to near the middle line of the neck, half an inch below the base of the jaw. The skin and subcutaneous fat having been divided, the capsule of the submaxillary gland will be met. This capsule must be divided, and the gland carefully drawn up over the jaw. In doing this great care must be taken not to injure the facial artery and vein, which pass through the gland. The posterior part of the capsule of the gland must next be divided. This will expose the shining aponeurosis which constitutes the pulley of the digastric muscle and attaches it to the great horn of the hyoid bone, near the insertion of the stylo-hyoid muscle. Behind these passes the hypoglossal nerve. This must be delicately detached from the sheath of the hyo-glossus muscle, which lies below it, and pushed up out of the way. As the next step, fix the pulley of the digastric with a tenaculum and gently insinuate a director behind the posterior edge of the hyo-glossus muscle, and push it forward between this and the middle constrictor of the pharynx, which lies under-



neath it, in a line parallel to, and just above, the greater horn of the hyoid bone. The hyo-glossus muscle is then to be divided on the director, and the lingual artery is exposed. In placing the ligature the needle should be passed from above downward, so as not to injure the hypoglossal nerve. The important guides in this ligation are the hyoid bone, the pulley of the digastric muscle, and the hypoglossal nerve.

5 and 6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery.—For ligation, the common carotid artery is divided into two portions by the narrow omo-hyoid muscle, which crosses it near its middle. (Shown in the cut.) The upper portion is comparatively superficial, and occupies what on this account is called the triangle of election. The lower portion lies deeper, and occupies what for this reason is called the triangle of necessity. (The cut represents the incisions for both these ligations united.)

5. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Election.—The patient should be recumbent, with the head extended and turned toward the opposite side. An incision should be made along the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, from about an inch below the angle of the lower jaw to a little below the cricoid cartilage. The superficial fascia, the platysma-myoides muscle, and the deep fascia are then to be divided on a director. The sterno-mastoid muscle must then be held back, and the deep layer of the deep fascia picked up and carefully divided on a director. This will expose the sheath of the blood-vessels, and perhaps the *descendens noni* nerve. Avoiding the latter, the sheath of the vessels is to be picked up with forceps and nicked with a scalpel. A director is then to be introduced, and the sheath slit up upon it. The artery is now to be separated from the internal jugular vein, which lies to the outer side, and from the pneumogastric nerve, which lies back of and between the artery and vein. The ligature should be passed from without inward.

6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Necessity.—The position of the patient should be the same as for the operation just described. The incision should be made along the inner edge of the sterno-mastoid muscle, and from the middle of the neck to the top of the sternum. The skin, superficial fascia, and platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, avoiding injury to the anterior jugular vein. When the edges of the wound are drawn asunder, another layer of the deep fascia will be exposed, which must be lifted with forceps, nicked, and then carefully divided on a director. Under this lies the sheath of the blood-vessels, and upon it the *descendens noni* nerve. The subsequent steps of the operation are the same as those described for ligation in the triangle of election.

7. Ligation of the Subclavian Artery.—The point of election for ligation of this artery is the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle. An incision is made parallel to and just above the clavicle, from the outer half of the clavicular insertion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to the anterior edge of the trapezius muscle, taking care not to go deep enough to cut the external jugular vein. The skin, superficial fascia, and the platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the external jugular vein is to be drawn aside. If this be impossible, it must be divided between two ligatures. The loose connective tissue must now be carefully broken up with a director and a search made for the artery. It must be remembered that it lies to the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle and to the inner side of the cords of the brachial plexus. When found, it is to be very cautiously separated from its attachments to the pleura, and the ligature passed from below upward. The greatest care is necessary to avoid injuring the vein or the pleura, or including a nerve in the ligature.

8 and 9. Ligation of the Axillary Artery.—This artery is ligated in its first portion just after passing over the first rib, and in its third portion in the axilla.

8. Ligation of the First Portion of the Axillary Artery.—The arm is drawn away from the side, and an incision about three inches in length is made in the line which marks the division between the upper and lower parts of the pectoralis major muscle. The superficial and deep

fasciæ must be divided on a director. The muscular interspace is then to be sought for, and the two parts of the muscle separated, working up toward the clavicle, and not directly backward. As this is done, the arm should be brought back to the side, so as to relax the parts. The costo-coracoid membrane is next to be found and opened on a director. The artery lies beneath it. It is to be carefully isolated from the axillary vein, which lies on its inner, or lower, side, and the axillary nerves, which lie to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward, or from below upward.

9. *Ligation of the Axillary Artery in the Axilla.*—This is the most accessible part of the artery. It is reached by drawing the arm away from the body, and making an incision about three inches long over the course of the vessel, at the junction of the anterior and middle thirds of the axilla. The deep fascia must be divided on a director, and the artery will be found beneath it, with the axillary vein on the ulnar side (toward the back of the arm), and the median nerve on the radial side (toward the front of the arm). The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, so as not to injure the vein.

10. *Ligation of the Brachial Artery*, in the middle of the arm.—An incision about two inches in length is to be made along the inner edge of the swell of the biceps muscle, at the middle of the arm. After dividing the skin and superficial fascia, and any fat that may be met with, the fibrous membrane which encloses the biceps muscle will be encountered. This is to be divided on a director, and the loose connective tissue along the edge of the muscle broken up, when the artery will be exposed. Care must be taken not to divide the median nerve, which crosses the brachial artery near its middle, passing from the radial toward the ulnar side, and not to include it in the ligature. The venæ comites lie one on each side of the artery.

11. *Ligation of the Radial Artery*, in the upper third.—An incision is to be made in a line drawn from the middle of the bend of the elbow to the point at which the pulse can be felt at the wrist. The median vein is to be avoided in incising the superficial fascia. When the deep fascia has been exposed, a yellow line, marking the division between the supinator longus, on the radial side, and the pronator radii teres, on the ulnar side, is to be looked for. The fascia is to be opened along this line, and the artery will be found below it. The radial nerve lies to the radial side of the artery, but so far away as to be in little danger of being injured.

12. *Ligation of the Ulnar Artery*, in the lower third.—An incision is to be made in the depression between the flexor sublimis digitorum and the flexor carpi ulnaris, just above the carpus. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and then the deep fascia is to be picked up with the forceps and divided on a director. The artery will be found lying on the pronator quadratus, alongside the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris, with the ulnar nerve on its ulnar side. The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, avoiding the nerve.

13. *Ligation of the External Iliac Artery.*—An incision is to be made nearly parallel to Poupart's ligament, and about an inch above it, extending from about an inch above the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to a point near the external abdominal ring. This incision should curve slightly upward at both ends. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and ligatures to be applied to any vessels which bleed. The tendon of the external oblique muscle is to be divided, and then the internal oblique and the transversalis muscles. The separation of the transversalis fascia is a work of the utmost delicacy, to be effected with the forceps and the finger, the latter restraining and protecting the peritoneum. A finger passed down into the pelvis through the opening will discover the artery. The accompanying iliac vein lies to the inner side of the artery, and the anterior crural nerve at some distance to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward.

14. *Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Scarpa's Triangle.*—The point of election for ligation of the femoral artery is at the apex of Scarpa's triangle. To accomplish it, the leg should be flexed at the knee, and the thigh slightly flexed upon the abdomen, abducted and rotated

outward, so as to lie on its outer side. An incision should then be made over the course of the artery, in a line bisecting Scarpa's triangle from the middle of its base to its apex. This incision should be about three inches long, and its middle should be over the apex of the triangle. The skin, superficial fascia, and fat having been divided, the inner edge of the sartorius muscle must be found and drawn outward. The artery will now be found, with the vein to the inner side and a little behind it, and several nerves on the outer side. The artery should be carefully isolated after opening its sheath, and the ligature passed from within outward.

15. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Hunter's Canal.—This rare ligation is performed by placing the limb in the position for the preceding operation, and making an incision from the apex of Scarpa's triangle toward the back part of the internal condyle of the femur, avoiding the saphena vein. After passing through the skin, superficial fascia, and fat, the deep fascia will be seen, binding down the sartorius muscle. This membrane is to be opened on a director and the muscle drawn backward. This will disclose the aponeurotic sheath which covers the femoral artery at this point. This sheath must be opened, and the artery will be exposed. In ligating it, care must be taken not to injure the long saphenous nerve, which accompanies it, or the femoral vein, which here lies behind it and toward its outer side. The ligature should be passed very carefully from without inward.

16. Ligation of the Anterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision is to be made, about three inches long, in a line passing from a point midway between the tubercle of the tibia and the head of the fibula, to a point midway between the two malleoli. When the deep fascia has been reached, a yellow line may be found, indicating the septum between the tibialis anticus muscle and the extensor longus digitorum. Along this line the aponeurosis is to be divided on a director, and the two muscles carefully separated until the extensor proprius pollicis is met with, when this is to be separated from the tibialis anticus until the artery is reached. It is accompanied by two venæ comites, which it is not important to regard if they are difficult to separate from the artery. The anterior tibial nerve lies either in front or at the outer side of the artery. To avoid injuring it, it should be pressed to the outer side of the wound and the ligature should be passed from without inward.

17. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision three inches long is to be made parallel to the inner border of the tibia and about half an inch back of it, and carried down to the superficial fascia. This is to be carefully opened, avoiding injury to the internal saphenous vein and nerve, which lie in the track of the wound. They must be found and drawn aside. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, and the inner border of the soleus muscle is to be pressed away from the tibia, when the vessel will be exposed. It is accompanied by two venæ comites and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the fibular side of it. The veins and nerve being separated from the artery, the ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

18. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery behind the Internal Malleolus.—A slightly curving incision an inch and a half long is to be made behind the internal malleolus, and about half-way between it and the tendo Achillis. The skin and superficial fascia having been divided, the deep fascia is to be lifted and divided on a director. The artery will then be exposed, accompanied by its venæ comites, and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the back of it and toward the fibular side. The ligature should be passed from behind forward.

19. Ligation of the Dorsalis Pedis Artery.—An incision an inch long is to be made on the back of the foot between the inner tendon of the extensor brevis digitorum and the outer side of the tendon of the extensor longus pollicis. (These tendons can be mapped out by manipulating the great toe.) After dividing the skin, the superficial fascia, and the deep fascia, the artery will be exposed. The continuation of the anterior tibial nerve lies to the fibular side of the artery. The ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

THE
PRACTITIONER'S
VISITING LIST.

RECORDS OF PRACTICE.
FOR THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK.
1912

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	

Mr. Annan

c

John Ford. 33 Brunswick Ten

c

Mrs. Tufnell. 88 Bawby Rd

c

Mr. Moore Leamington

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

Brought forward \$94.0.0 to charge

2 2 0

2 2 ✓

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13

C. L. Tume Wollen Manor.

c

Mr. Hatt. C. M. Granger

c

Mrs. Mason 13 Bardwell St.

c

Carr Greenleaf Gloucester

c

Mrs. Green chad

c

Mrs. Richard Smith

c

Miss Bollen Hampstead

c

Lond. Wrentham

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.
1890	
Jan 1	100.00
Feb 1	100.00
Mar 1	100.00
Apr 1	100.00
May 1	100.00
Jun 1	100.00
Jul 1	100.00
Aug 1	100.00
Sep 1	100.00
Oct 1	100.00
Nov 1	100.00
Dec 1	100.00
Total	1200.00

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2	2	0
---	---	---

Stammes unter

Dr. Howell, Cheltenham

2	2	0
---	---	---

Dr Svinger

2 2 .

3 cars on per. Dr. G. Melt & Dr. G. Melt

2 2 .

C. R. Finley

2	2	0
---	---	---

c on Tunnel. Pn. & S. pers

for a considerable

(not bound)

10 46 0

10 46 0

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Lady Mayande. Wauloge.			c				
Mrs. Nash.		c					
Mrs. Anne. Abington			c				
Mrs. Wells Bristol				c			
Mrs. Hudson St. Lucien					c		
Mrs. Birmingham					c		
Mrs. Birmingham } Kingston O					c		
Mrs. Daniel. Lond					c		
Mrs. Bruce. Lond.						c	
R. Carburn Abington						c	
Mrs. Grange. Thaine						c	

Charge. Brought Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

21 0 0

Dr Bush - (unlabeled)

2 2 -

Dr S. S. S.

2 2 0

Dr Haywood

59 1 3

C. W. Lees

Dr Patterson Lumbum

10 0 0

} Dr Third Knapton

2 2 0

Dr Nelson

2 2 0

Dr Collier

2 2 0

Dr Challinor

2 2 0

Dr. Anderson

NAME.	Su. 21	M. 22	Tu. 23	W. 24	Th. 25	F. 26	Sa. 27
Mrs Gault Local		c				r	d
Mrs Marie Wainford		c					
Mr Bros. & Laine		c					
Prof. Murray.			c				
Mrs. Brownell R. Mel. Mt			c				
Keith Harvey - Samuel.			c				
E. Devitt Kerr. Exeter			c				
Mr J D Birchall				c			
Mr W. W. W. d. f. Cambridge Mt					c		
May. W. d. f.					c		
Mr P. O. S. Chester						c	
Mrs Phipps. T. L.						c	
Mrs Ford. Cus.						c	
Mr Merrifield. Bloxham							c
Mrs Pauline Stanger							c
Mrs Waring.							c
Mrs Haverfield							c
Mrs Foley							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

Dr Laurel

3 3 0

Dr Reed. ramped

2 2 0

Dr Turner Hayes

Dr Wheeler

Dr Freeborn

19. Rev. place Dr Bruce Porter not paid

2 2 0

Dr Dynam. not paid

52 10 0

C Dr Ancum. Gloucester.
Bardens Hall. upon church.

2 2 0

Dr Nelson

5 0 0

Dr Elliott Charles

3 3 0

Dr Gillett 36 ch

21 0 0

Dr Meikle. Addressing.

not found. 6:

2 2 0

Dr Maude

2 2 0

Dr Gibson

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
28	29	30	31	1	2	3

Mrs Small

c

Mrs Davis. Bowden.

c

Mrs James (or) Lytle. Oct

c

Mr. Thomson. Magdalen St

c

Capt Hampden

c

Mrs Penables

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

22	0	
----	---	--

Mr. Dean

50	0	
----	---	--

Dr. Paul

~~Feb 1~~ charge. Dr. Johnson. Dr. Dean

2		
---	--	--

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Mrs Bradley - 4 1 c
 Mrs Ward. Dt. not sta
 Dr. Hill. Dt
 Mrs Siderovski - Glaucoma
 Mrs Gastl in chauling

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

Dr Sledman

Paracelsus Universalis by L.
+ new edition. 70¢. Surf.

50 0

12

NAME	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mr. Boyle. Tony - coll	c						
Mr. John. C	c						
Mr. Back of man				c			
Mr. Owen Birdhouse Rd				c			
Mr. Head Wm. Hester					c		

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2	2	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

Qd

epilepsy. c or stomach. not paid

or Wallack

c or Oregon. (not paid)

c or Symonds

NAME.	Su. 18	M. 19	Tu. 20	W. 21	Th. 22	F. 23	Sa. 24
Mr. Morland. Abingdon	c						
Mr. Wicks. LOST	c						
D-Phillips. OR			c				
Mr. Cullen. Ruddy			c				
Mr. W. S. Miller. Lohney				c			
Miss Blenwhe. Lohney					c		
Mr. Haverfield					c		
Miss P. Cambridge					c		
Miss Maxwell						c	

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2

Mr. Martin

2 2

Reverse all at Waverburton T. good and after a while 1956

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

Found some with T. 105- slightly poorer at the back on
 unknown specimens with a few others not tubular looking.
 no further; 96- T. 101. rounded area with right. body.
 better. T. dropped on Dec 7 3 the day & by
 6 am on 6th day wing mounds. Curved. came
 and will in upper half of lower 100- never reached
 the extreme base

Dr. Selman

Dr.

Hark-doughles

C Dr Lechi Overman

C Dr Turrell

C Ch. Brown

Dr Reid

Charge. Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

23 2 0

C on Haines

2 2 0

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Mr. William Taylor W. M.		c					
Mr. Regaldez. A. C. W. de			c				
Admiral Lisle. Chellenham			c				
Mr. David. Lord				c			
Mr. Underboken						c	
Mr. Fink-						c	
Mr. Regaldez.						c	

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

50

C. Ralston

2 2 0

. Dr. Vanni - Harburt

2 2 0

Dr. P. Mure

2 2 0

Dr. P. Mure / Harburt.

2 2 0

2 2 0

Dr. Marshfield - Houghton

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Mr Keith J App

C

William Taylor

C

Mr Paisley. Woodstock

C

Mr. Sherman C

C

Charge. Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 4 0

D. Steadman

5 0 0

D. Reddick

2 2 0

D. Condit

2 2 0

C. B. Whitcomb

NAME

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
31	1	2	3	4	5	6

Mr. King.

c

Mr. Goodbody.

c

Mr. Curran. Army

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
---------	------------------	--------	------------

2	2	0	
---	---	---	--

			Dr. Barnes Wesley
--	--	--	-------------------

			Mer Salford & Bending
--	--	--	-----------------------

			Dr. Challenor, Abingdon
--	--	--	-------------------------

April, 1912

Daily

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Venus

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Mrs Jd Lewis

c

Mrs H. H. H.

c

Rune

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	---------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

20	0	0
----	---	---

20	0	0
----	---	---

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Mrs. Goss.

c

Mrs. Potts Charles

c

Mrs. Bullen. Schenckham

L. H. Davidson. Hallist.

c

Cames

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

2 2 0

2 2 0 aff. ad C. D. Macnamara.

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
Miss Helen Lennette	c						
Mrs Thursty.		c					
Mr Harty.			c				
Mrs James Ross Montrose				c	c		
Fr Thompson. Montrose				c			
Elliot Gall - London.							
Miss Sherman Simon c/o						c	
Hayden Sands N.Y.						c	

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
---------	------------------	--------	------------

4 4 0

C on Sherrill 2nd visit. not paid

2 2 0

2 2 0

5th Parsons

50 0 0

5th Ma Kaege & Dr Rodde & K

20 0 0

5 5

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mr Burroughs. Hertford Ch.		c					
William Reed. London.		c					
Capt Hampden			c				
Mr Wm. Rangon						c	
Miss Beeton. London.							c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

52 10 0

2 2 0

5 1 0

2 2 0

C. Hale White

NAME.	Su. 12	M. 13	Tu. 14	W. 15	Th. 16	F. 17	Sa. 18
Geo Munchin		c					
Mrs B. Allen D 11-		c					
Mrs Sp. W. Keen				c			
Mrs Shumlin				c			
Mr Geo W. Abraham Charles				c			
Mrs Barclay							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

220		
22		
220		
500		

c o Lulehulle
or Proudfut.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

6- 5- 0

C on Whitehead

" " " " "

2 2 0

5- 0 0

on Scott. Hove.

5- 0 0

2 2

on Long

2 2

on Hunt

NAME.	Su. 26	M. 27	Tu. 28	W. 29	Th. 30	F. 31	Sa. 1
Quasda of Basola		c c	c		c		
Mr Barclay		c					
Mr Price		c					
Mrs Marshall. Leamington			c				
Mr Pearce			c				
Mrs Bull Mandelstam				c			
Mr Lamborne				c			
Mr De Zurello						c	
Mr Goldfild						c	
Mr Gillett						c	
Mr Levering London							c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

5 5 1

2 2 0

31 10 0

on Olive

with Bully of Jesus mad student
to Walter - rush to h.

2 2 0

3 3 0

on Barnett H. Lyndon

2 2 0

W. H. 5-1-12

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mr. Ferguson		c					
Mr. Wadsworth		c					
Miss Hoxley. Charlsmo				c			
Ed. Burdand				c			
Miss Powell. Local					c		
Ed. Burrows. Long Crenden					c		
Capt. Wadsworth. Wallingford					c		
Mr. Wadsworth of Baroda						c	
Mr. Wellesley. (Waller)						c	
Ed. H. T. Gall. 3 Rev. Tenn							c
Miss Merry							c
Don Lewis in Drago							c
Mr. Polling. Wallingford							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
2 2 0		
5 0 0		
2 2 0		
2 2 0		
2 2 0		
5 0 0		
2 2 0		

MEMORANDA.

Mr Andrew Thane

c Mr ^{of} Scadley (with pd /
£60 + charge

Mr Symonds

Mr Escobar

Mr McMillen

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Mr. Bush. Sugar. 5th

Miss Rindley.

Mr. McCormick (Chicago).

E. Galt

Miss Collis Feltz Stone

Mr. MacKusick

Mr. Grayson

Mr. Shepherd. Wm. Lloyd

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

10 0 0

9. Hertford St. Mayfair

3 3 0

2 2 1

2 1 1

or 13 ul.

NAME.	Su. 16	M. 17	Tu. 18	W. 19	Th. 20	F. 21	Sa. 22
Mrs Bradley. / c	c						
Mrs Davis (D.H.)		c					
Mrs Brahe c Mrs Beever.		c					
Mrs Krambly (D.H.)		c					
Mrs Pilkington		c					
Mr Beever		c					
Mrs Alexander. Tomb		c					
Mrs Hoar. Kingston ny			c				
Vincent. a Smith			c				
Lady. Member. Ball House			c				
Mrs. Brown. Ham. Kingston					c		
Miss Amy. C. Edwards					c		
Mr. Johnston. Hyattsville					c		
Mr. Lyang. Ballist.						c	
Dr. Johnston. High School.				c			
Lady. Denham. Westford							c
Dr. Denham. Stockholm a Tees							c
Capt. 3 and Rd							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

Dr S Aubley

Adelard Hume. Dr Keever

Dr Cole, Lamph

2 2 0

c on Brooks

2 2 0

Mrs James Ross. end

2 2 0

5-2-10, 1 charge

5 0 0

2 2 0

2 2 0

2 2 0

5 5 0

2 2 0

NAME.	Su. 23	M. 24	Tu. 25	W. 26	Th. 27	F. 28	Sa. 29
Mrs Harvey army.		c					
Mrs Bruley. (OT)			c				
O. Wadsworth. 89 Basking Rd.			c				
W. Krumholtz			c				
Mrs Emmett Linsford.			c				
Princess Sonia so well paid.				c			
Mrs Baker Crewkerne					c		
Mrs Bona Pellsburg Pa					c		
Mrs Powell. OT						c	
Mrs Hoar						c	
Mrs Hardy Bimbury							c
Capt Joyce. 3 Broad Rd							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
2 2 0			Dr. Sheehan
2 2 0			Dr. Mcullen
2 2 0			c Dr. J. Melt
2 2 0			Dr. S. Wald
4 5 0			Dr. S. Wald
5 5 0			Dr. R. L. L.
2 2 0			

NAME.

Su. 30	M. 1	Tu. 2	W. 3	Th. 4	F. 5	Sa. 6
-----------	---------	----------	---------	----------	---------	----------

Mrs Beard

c

Mrs Patterson by auto

c

Mrs. Healy Smith. Wash.

c

Lady Sandeman Dublin

c

Dublin to Canterbury

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

5- 0 v

child. not from Tmuf-

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Col. Ford. Tullahoma County
Mr. Weaving Learnington

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 8

2 2 0

on Rice. Lemons

NAME

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Lawrence R. Soc.
celebration

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 21	M. 22	Tu. 23	W. 24	Th. 25	F. 26	Sa. 27
Mrs E H Hall Bristol. Ark		c					
Mrs Houston. Toronto Ark				c			
Mrs Robertson. Am P. river				c			
Mrs Sale				c			
Mrs Phipps					c		
Mrs Woollen							c
Mrs Lang. (daughter. Wis)							c
Col. Allen. Wamegan							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

5	0	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

3	3	0
---	---	---

W. Oct 46. at 36 after 2nd child
 purpura marie - never has a problem
 since - Saharun & sacro. attacks
 nothing the field in abt

NAME.	Su. 28	M. 29	Tu. 30	W. 31	Th. 1	F. 2	Sa. 3
Miss Brown	c			c			
Mr Tait Suess ag no		c					
Miss Hunter				c			
Miss Jones (OTT)				c			
Mr. Wale. (in hall)				c			
Mr Cookson. On duty						c	
Mr Vaughan							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

5	0	0
2	2	0
2	2	0
2	2	0
5	5	0

Melanchroa at 50 nests
bald with face paragon, new born

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Tongue. N.B.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	---------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17

10/12/12

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24

T. Aug. 21

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

S/K
m. 1/2

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

44 lbs
x 100 lbs
on 500 lb

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Mrs. Bent

c c

Mrs. Harbly Lord

c

Mr. Higgs

c

James Ashwin Oresham

c

Capt. Walsh

c

Mr. Jaffe

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0		
-------	--	--

2 2		
-----	--	--

2 2		
-----	--	--

42 0		
------	--	--

2 2		
-----	--	--

2 2		
-----	--	--

c 1st Counsel.

Visited pleury at 21. f. to Deshe a
 few. abd synch for 3 weeks

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Mrs Jackson Glossop		c					
Rev E C Spicer Wrentham		C	pt				
Mr O. Dany Wrentham					C		
Mrs Huxley					C		

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

8 0 0

25 Bowden. Glossy.

8 0 0

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Mrs May - Muller

c

Mrs. Dr McCullough

c

Mrs Jannay. San Remo

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

22	.	
50	.	

Weylans on Tyne

NAME.

Su.
29M.
30Tu.
1W.
2Th.
3F.
4Sa.
5

Mrs. Thompson. Sickly December

c

Mrs. Sniffles. Very lazy

c

Mrs. Roberts. ny:

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

77	10	0
----	----	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

100 + charge.

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mrs Bradley.	c						
Prof. Raintaub - Ott.	c						
Mrs Whitey - on Prowse		c					
Capt Humphreys		c					
Mr H. - Froude . D.T.		c					
Mr Lamm, Woodstock				c			
Mrs Marywell				c			
Mr Marlboro . Menhens						c	
Mr R.M. Hadfield .						c	
Mr Zedler						c	
Mr Wake							c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

5-6 charge.

2 2 0

2 2 0

2 2 0

not paid.

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Madison . Blenheim		c					
Miss - Swanson 13 Gordon		c			c		
Mrs Mellon.			c				
Mr Roberts - Bradford			c				
Mr Hagelline . Hertford				c			
Mr Thorne					c		
Mr Heprworth-					c		
Mr T. M. B. B. B.						c	
Lady Graham . Clondyges						c	
Mr Robins						c	

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

3 0 ✓

0 0

2 2 0

2 2 0

2 2 0

3 3 0

06- Gordon's 5-2, 10.00 charge & miles
Richardson. 81 Feb 1912

C or Nicholson. 56 miles
D- Statters - Bondley

NAME

Su. 20	M. 21	Tu. 22	W. 23	Th. 24	F. 25	Sa. 26
-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------

R. C. Over Sheffield

c

J. W. Leman Norwich

c

Miss Blake. Lunda

c

Miss Swanson

c

Mr. Robbins Andover

c

Mr. Thompson. Leicester

c

Lady Hatfield

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

50		
----	--	--

380		
-----	--	--

7770		
------	--	--

72.

52.10.0 to charge

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

220

52-10.10.10
52-10.10.10

220

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9

What is all - London

C

London

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

52.10 to charge

NAME.	Su. 10	M. 11	Tu. 12	W. 13	Th. 14	F. 15	Sa. 16
Mrs. Asbury. Cheltenham	c						
Mrs. Selby. (Dr. Selby)	c		out				
Mrs. Haul. (Dr. Haul)		c					
Mrs. Duncan with Mrs. Reed		c					
Mrs. T. Lamb			out	c			
Mrs. Rose. (Dr. Edler)				c			
Mrs. Holland. (Dr. Andrews)							
Mrs. Island Hill Woodman. War					c		
Lady Graham				c			
Mrs. Abigail. (Dr. G. G. G. G.)						c	
Mrs. Chamberlain. (Hove)							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

45	5	0
----	---	---

Dr. Van Ness Hall

2	2	6
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

Chambers

47	5	
----	---	--

5	5	
---	---	--

2	2	0
---	---	---

NAME	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Mrs Meeker - (Drt)		C					
H Susan. Meeker					C		
Mrs 38 St Margaret						C	
Prof. White. Pappas. Dr							C
Mrs Weld. " "							C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

5th Feborn

3	3	•
---	---	---

Dr Carlung

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Myrceadaw's Church D.H.		c					
New. in Conley. D.H.			c				
Our French. Tomb. D.H.				c			
Howe's Church. D.H.						c	

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

52-10.0 to charge

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Mrs Rose 6 Paulsen Rd

c

c

Mrs Bayless (Dr.)

c

Mrs Freeman, adjacent Home

c

Mrs Lee. (on Mallam

c

Mrs Brooks. Baumgardner

c

Mrs. Kern. (on Church)

c

Mrs. Whitelocke. (after Nat.)

c

Mrs. Shrivast. Rev. Mrs S. not h'd.

c

Mrs Fletcher

c

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

not paid.

2 2 0

2 2 0

2 2 1

2 2 0

on Decker

2 2

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Whelan Reed.

C

C

C

C

Mrs. Sterling, Middlebrook.

DH

C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

52.10 .4 rub - at 52.10

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Whiteland Reed (in art. notes) c

Mrs Knudsen (C on Duesen) c

Mrs. Tjornum-cu c

Mrs Timmins Liverpool. c

Mrs Caldecott. St. Louis c

Mrs Brand Driffeld St. Louis c

Mrs McKeenle. Wrentham c

V. P. Smith - 7 dithling. c

Charge. Brought Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

C or commul. C us for

3 3 0

or 5 commul

2 2 0

or 10 commul

3 3 0

5 0 0

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
29	30	31				

Mr Donald Shepherd

c

Mr Carr. (C & D (W))

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

157 10 0

2 1 0

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

[illegible]

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

[illegible]

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

NAME OF CHILD.	No.	Sex	Race.	Wght.	Lgth.	Presen- tation.	ADDRESS.
----------------	-----	-----	-------	-------	-------	--------------------	----------

NAME OF FATHER	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

[illegible]

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.	Ob
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------	----

[illegible]

NAME.

DATE.

RESULT.

VII.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.

AGE.

Y. | M. | D.

COLOR.

Mr'd, Single
or Widowed

PLACE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.

DATE.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.

AGE.

Y. M. D.

COLOR.

Mr'd, Single
or Widowed

PLACE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.

DATE.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF NURSES.

ADDRESSES OF NURSES.

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID
Jan 1.	Eveline		62 10 0	
3	Mrs Tufnell		2 2 0	
"	Dormer Bank		49 12 8	
5	alderman slipend		61 8 1	
6	C P R		25 0 0	
"	Mrs Moore		2 2 0	
8	Ed Tume		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Hall		2 2 0	
"	Car Brewster		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Green		2 2 0	
9	Mrs Gable		25 0 0	
10	Gas Co		25 0 0	
13	Mrs Boller		10 10 0	
"	Mrs Adams		2 2 0	
16	Mrs M.		2 2 0	
17	Mrs Anson		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Nash		2 2 0	
19	A & Wells		59 1 3	
"	Lady Waulage		21 0 0	
"	Mrs Nash		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Broughan		10 0 0	
"	Prof. Daniel		2 2 0	
20	Mrs Grange		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Crofton		2 2 0	
21	Mrs D. Rice		2 2 0	
22	Mrs Gault		2 2 0	
23	Ch. Ch. Galt		4 10 0	
"	Mrs Morris		3 3 0	
			<u>£404 6 8</u>	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	Forward		404 6 0	
72	Mrs Kern		2 2 0	
24	Mrs Benchall		52 10 0	
26	Mrs Walsh		2 2 0	
26	Mrs Potts		6 0 0	
27	Mrs Mervinfield		2 1 0 0	
28	W. H. H. & Co. Aguminta		33 0 0	
29	Mrs W. J. all		3 3 0	
30	Lady Suffolk		5 5 0	
"	Mrs Haversfield		2 2 0	
31	Escent. - handw. account		194 5 6	
"	J. L. Wallace		20 0 0	
"	Mrs Davis		5 0 0	
14.	Mrs Venables		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Foleys		2 2 0	
7	Mrs Sedwick		5 0 0	
10	Mrs Stann		2 2 0	
"	Dr. B. B. B.		126 0 0	
"	Mrs G. ask.		12 12 0	
"	Mrs Duncan		2 2 0	
13	Mrs Head		2 2 0	
"	Marlboro		10 10 0	
15	Mrs Monland		10 10 0	
"	Mrs Mac Kneale		5 0 0	
20	Mrs Meller		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Cameron		2 2 0	
22	Mrs Blenueve		2 2 0	
23	Mrs Maxwell		2 2 0	
24	Mrs Cullen		2 3 0	
			£ 941 .6 0	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Nov 26	Forward		\$ 941 6 0	
"	Mrs P. Cambridge		2 2 0	
"	Mrs G. all		2 2 0	
25	Hampshire		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Russell		2 2 0	
March 2	Blk Munt - \$ 272 ³ / ₄		55 19 0	
"	Wm Lord		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Hannah.		2 2 0	
4	S. K. L. Langford		3 3 0	
5	Mrs D. C. Turner		2 2 0	
7	Mrs Furber		3 3 0	
10	Rodcliffe House		11 13 4	
13	S. & M. H. M. & Co		1 0 0	
14	Mrs Jordan		23 2 0	
"	Mrs Thomas		2 2 0	
19	Mrs. Armstrong		5 5 0	
"	Bedford Lake		2 2 0	
21	Mrs Dore		2 2 0	
26	Mrs Tork-		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Fitzgerald		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Keith - J. H.		2 2 0	
29	Mrs Taylor		5 0 0	
"	Dan. Blk		50 14 5	
"	Mrs. Pausley		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Sherman.		2 2 0	
April	Madame		62 10 0	
"	Mrs Taylor		5 5 0	
"	Mrs Gray.		2 2 0	
			1201 120 0	

Cash Account.

177

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
3	Mrs Hazelfoot		120 12 0	
"	Mrs Samuel		2 2 0	
14	Mrs Jeddings		20 0 0	
19	Judge Ketchum.		20 0 0	
21	Consumers Gas		25 0 0	
"	McKag Co		25 4 0	
26	Constables, S & D		2 6	
"	Appleton & Co		435 0 0	
"	Mrs C. M. Ch.		2 2 0	
27	C P R		25 0 0	
27	Too 1/2, 18812		162 10 0	
"	Ch. Ch.		25 0 0	
"	Mrs Kros		2 2 0	
"	Mrs P. M.		2 2 0	
28	Crown Salary		33 18 0	
30	Mrs Thurnby		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Kemper.		4 4 0	
2	Mrs Waring		5 0 0	
"	James Russ		50 0 0	
2	Mrs Thompson		20 0 0	
4	Mrs Sands		5 5 0	
10	Mrs Reed		52 10 0	
14	Capt. Hampton		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Myra		5 0 0	
18	Mrs Munchie		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Muncie		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Beeler		2 2 0	
"	Mrs		2 0 0	
			2138 7 0	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	Forward		£ 2138	7 0
183-	See Geo. Lilliburn		5 0	0
18	Miss Shropshire		2 2	0
19	Mr. Preston		5 5	0
20	Mr. Warrington		5 0	0
21	Mr. Barclay		2 2	0
"	Mr. Marshall		2 2	0
23	Miss Parry		2 2	0
"	Mr. John		2 0	0
26	Mr. Barclay		5 5	0
28	Miss Marshall		31 10	0
30	Mr. Gifford		3 3	0
"	Mr. Gifford		2 2	0
"	Mr. Gifford		2 2	0
year 1	Bill. Mearns		79 16	7
3	Mr. Dwyer		2 2	0
4	Ch. Mearns		5 0	0
5	Capt. Walsh		2 2	0
"	Col. Burrows		2 2	0
"	Miss Powell		2 2	0
8	Mr. Pockley		2 2	0
"	Mr. L. Drago		5 0	0
"	Mr. McCormick		10 0	0
"	Miss Rowley		2 2	0
15	Mr. Lilliburn		3 3	0
"	Mr. Dwyer		2 2	0
"	Mr. Shropshire		2 2	0
18	Miss Cherry		2 2	0
"	Mr. Pockley		2 2	0
			£ 2333	5 0

Cash Account.

179

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
18.	Forward		23 33 5	0
"	Mr Alexander		2 2	0
"	Mr Munt. & Co. on receipt		1 10	0
"	Mr V. Smith		2 2	0
20	Mr Birmingham		5 0	0
"	Mr Johnston		2 2	0
"	Mr Levering		5 0	0
"	Mr Lyang		2 2	0
21	Lady Denham		5 5	0
23	Capt. Harvey		2 2	0
24	Mr Cogheare		2 2	0
"	Mr Casselton		2 2	0
"	Mr Knorckman		2 2	0
"	Mr		2 2	0
26	Queen's Baroda		14 14	0
27	Mr Bonn		5 0	0
"	Mr Butler		5 5	0
28	Mr Hardy		2 2	0
29	Domiers Doria		5 2 10	0
"	Mr B & Mch Chaus		4 0 20	0
30	Lady Wernher		5 2 10	0
Lady	Mr Hardy Smith		5 0	0
32	Bar. Bant		5 3 6	5
"	Eveline		6 2 10	0
"	aldonchar. Slepent		6 1 8	0
3	CPR		25 0	0
"	Corn Gas		25 0	0
"	Mr wearing		2 2	0
			<u>£ 2777</u>	<u>5 5</u>

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
July	Fromm		£ 2777	5 5
716	CR Good		2 2	0
May 14	Drub barrel. May 14		126 0	1
13	Mrs Goulden.		2 2	0
"	ch ch (9. 11. 7)		25 0	0
"	877 H 4 am. June		15 15	0
16	Wm Mrs S anderson		31 10	
24	Mrs R. B. B. B.		5 5	0
"	Mrs Sale		2 2	0
27	Mrs Woodin		2 2	1
"	Mrs Lacey		2 2	0
"	CR Allen		3 3	0
29	Agua. (B 200)		20 0	1
"	Mrs Lacey		2 2	0
30	Mr Tait		5 0	0
aug 2	Mr Cookson		2 2	0
"	Mrs Hinder		2 2	0
"	Mrs Cookson		2 2	0
3	Mr Vaughan		5 5	0
Sept 2	Mr Thirk		2 2	0
"	Mrs Hartly		2 2	0
"	Bill Milled Sw (53. 12. 11)		57 0	5
8	James Ashwin		42 0	1
"	Mrs Hays		2 2	0
12	Agua. 1716 L. (17. 4. 11)		27 3	6
"	Capt Cookson		2 2	0
"	Mr Hartly Tapp		2 2	0
"	Mrs Tackson		5 0	0
			3069	14 10

Cash Account.

181

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	Forward		3 069	14 10
17	S & Son. (Consolidated).		9	6
"	Mrs. Whitby .		5	0 0
23	Dr McColl Robert		2	2 0
22	Mrs Tammang		5	0 0
Oct 1st	Domestic Bk.		57	10 0
"	Mrs Thomson		77	7 0
"	OK for Press		1	15 0
"	Eveline		62	10 0
7	ch. ch. 26.		20	19 3
8	Cous Gas		25	1 0
"	C P R		25	0 0
"	MacKay & Co		26	0 0
"	S & Son. (Consolidated)		9	0
"	Mrs. Whitby		2	2 0
"	Capt. Humphreys		2	2 0
9	Mrs. Thomson		2	2 0
13	Marlboro		3	0 0
4	Mrs. Bradley		5	0 0
15	Mrs. Barclay		2	2 0
"	Mrs. Nelson		2	2 0
16	Mrs. Fitzgerald		2	2 0
"	Mrs. James		2	2 0
4	Mrs. Hepworth		3	3 0
17	Mrs. Smith		2	2 0
	Dr. Bk. Acc. Payment		126	0 0
21	Soo-RR		162	10 0
18	C P R. Bal on c. h. check		3	10 0
			3699	0 0

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Oct 22.	Forward		£ 3699	0 0
" 24	Mrs Swanson		40	0 0
" "	Mrs Knapp		2	2 0
" 27	Cover		5	0 0
" "	J Leman.		3	2 0
" 28	Mrs Thomson		77	24 0
Nov 3	Mrs Butler		2	2 0
" 8	Drup Bank Dr		126	0 0
" "	Mrs. Gask		2	2 0
" "	Mrs Duncan		2	2 0
" 12	Mrs Rose		2	2 0
" "	Mrs Holland		2	2 0
" 14	Mrs Blund		47	5 0
" 15	Mrs Chamberlain		2	2 0
" 16	Mrs Alexander		5	5 0
" "	Mrs Asbrough		45	0 0
" 12	Booth, Mrs. Pagant		1010	0 0
" 23	Mrs Wheeler		3	3 0
" "	John Little		3	0 0
" "	Dr 14. Coan		15	15 0
" 23	Mrs Sanderson silent		3	3 0
" 30	Mrs. Knutson		79	16 7
Dec 1	Mrs. Lee		2	2 0
" "	Mrs. Whitehead		2	2 0
" "	Mrs. Brooks		2	2 0
" 8	Mrs. Hunt - present		2	2 0
" 7	Mrs Fletcher		2	2 0
" 14	Edwin Lee		25	0 0
			£ 5213	7 0

Cash Account.

183

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
			²⁵ 25 th	
Dec	Forward	L 52 13	7	0
17.	Miss Swanson		20	0 0
19	Ada Knudsen		2	2 0
"	Miss Timmis		3	3 0
"	Mr Caldwell		2	2 0
11	Miss Reed		282	10 0
11	Presentat. Fees		77	10 0
"	Miss Erickson		2	2 0
21	Mr McKeale		3	3 0
"	Miss v Proulx		5	0 0
23	Mr Fiedler		2	2 0
	Don. A.H. April		53	6 5
25	Mr Woodson		2	2 0
30	Miss Tindyn		2	2 0
4	Mr Dinsdale		157	10 0
21	Miss Smith		2	2 0
"	Mr Carr.		2	2 0
4	T H Rose		6	6 0
		<u>£587</u>	11	0
		679	7	0 Univ
		1606	17	Revest.
		1522	1	6. Russell
		2070	6	6 Prudhoe

Cash Account.

185

AMOUNT
PAID.

BILL
SENT.

NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.

AMOUNT
PAID.

WHEN
PAID.

BILL
SENT.

NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.BILL
SENT.

Cash Account.

187

[illegible]

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
---------------	-------	--------------------	-----------------	---------------

Cash Account.

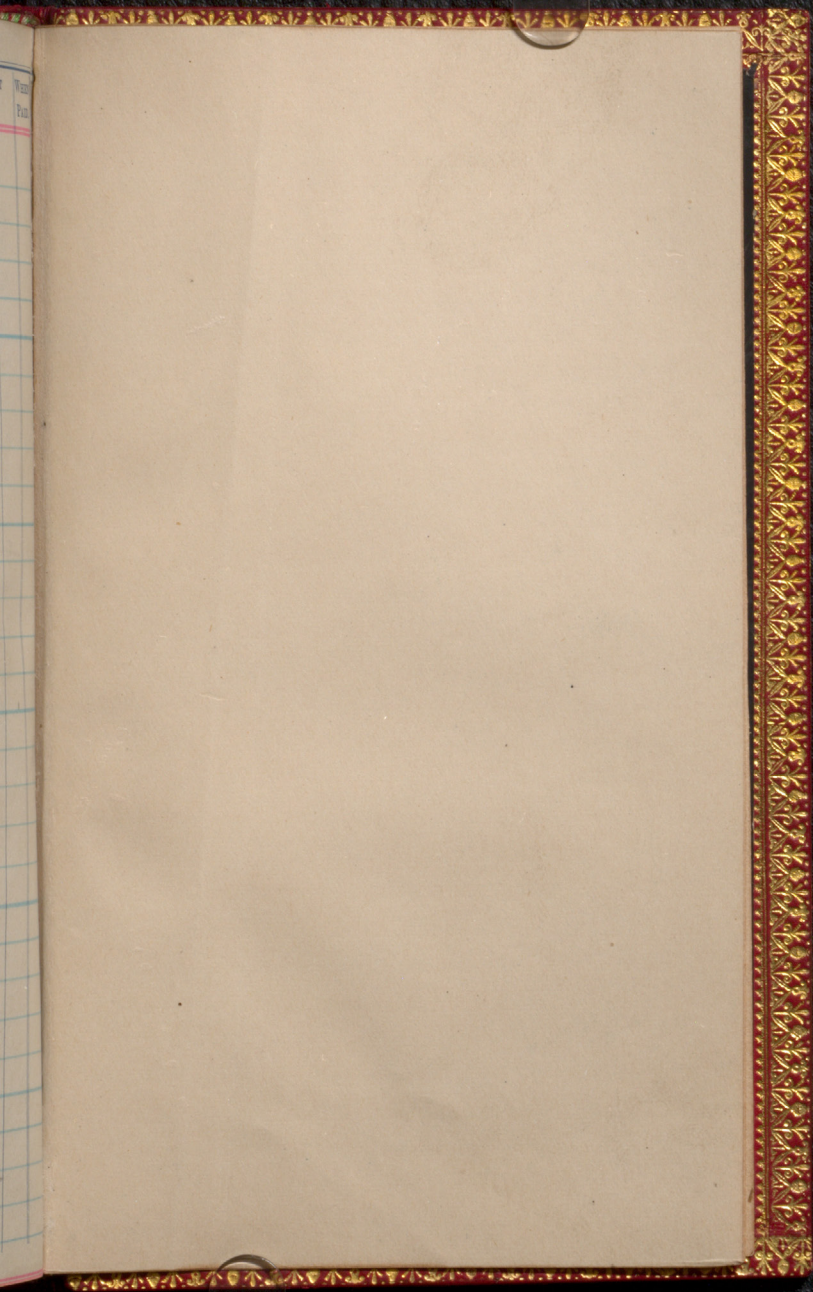
189

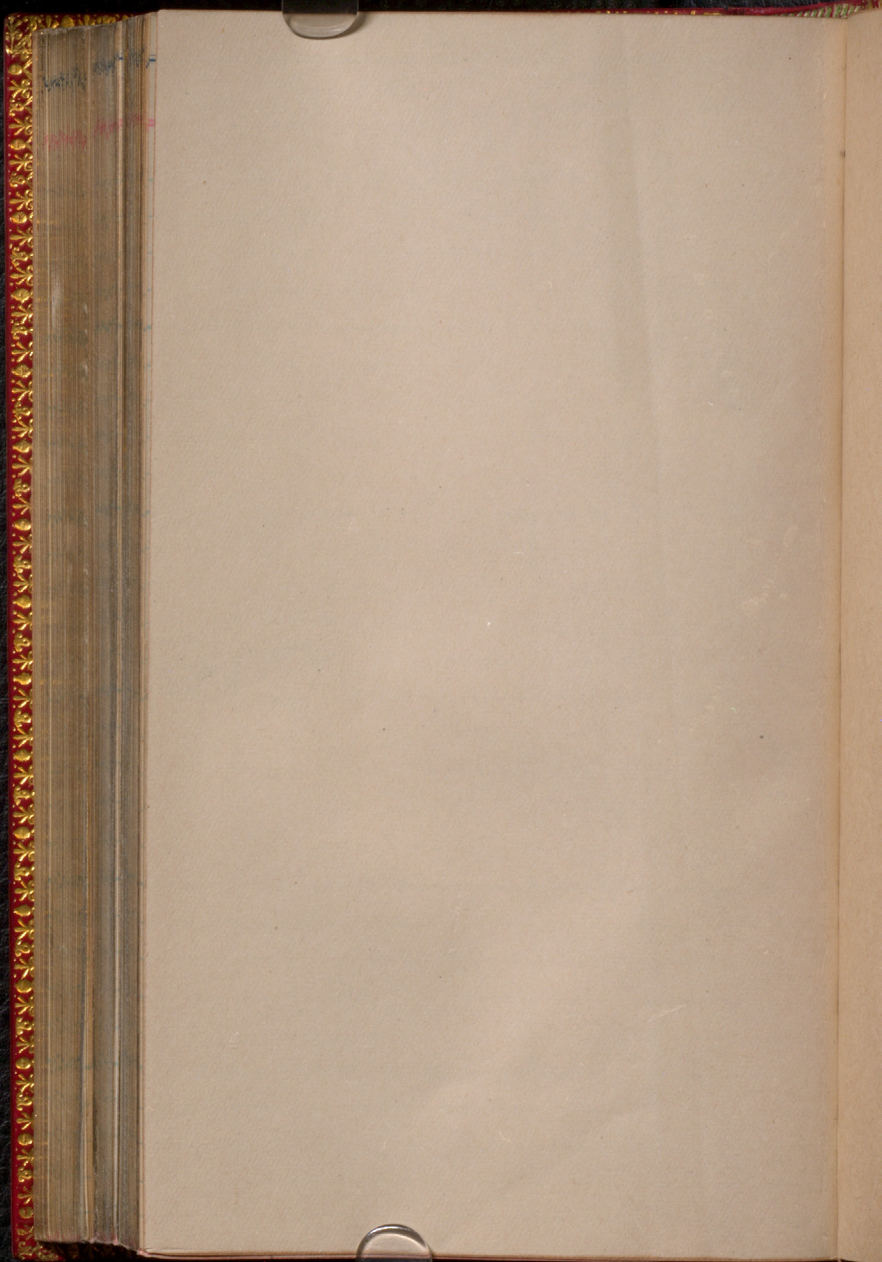
BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
---------------	-------	--------------------	-----------------	---------------

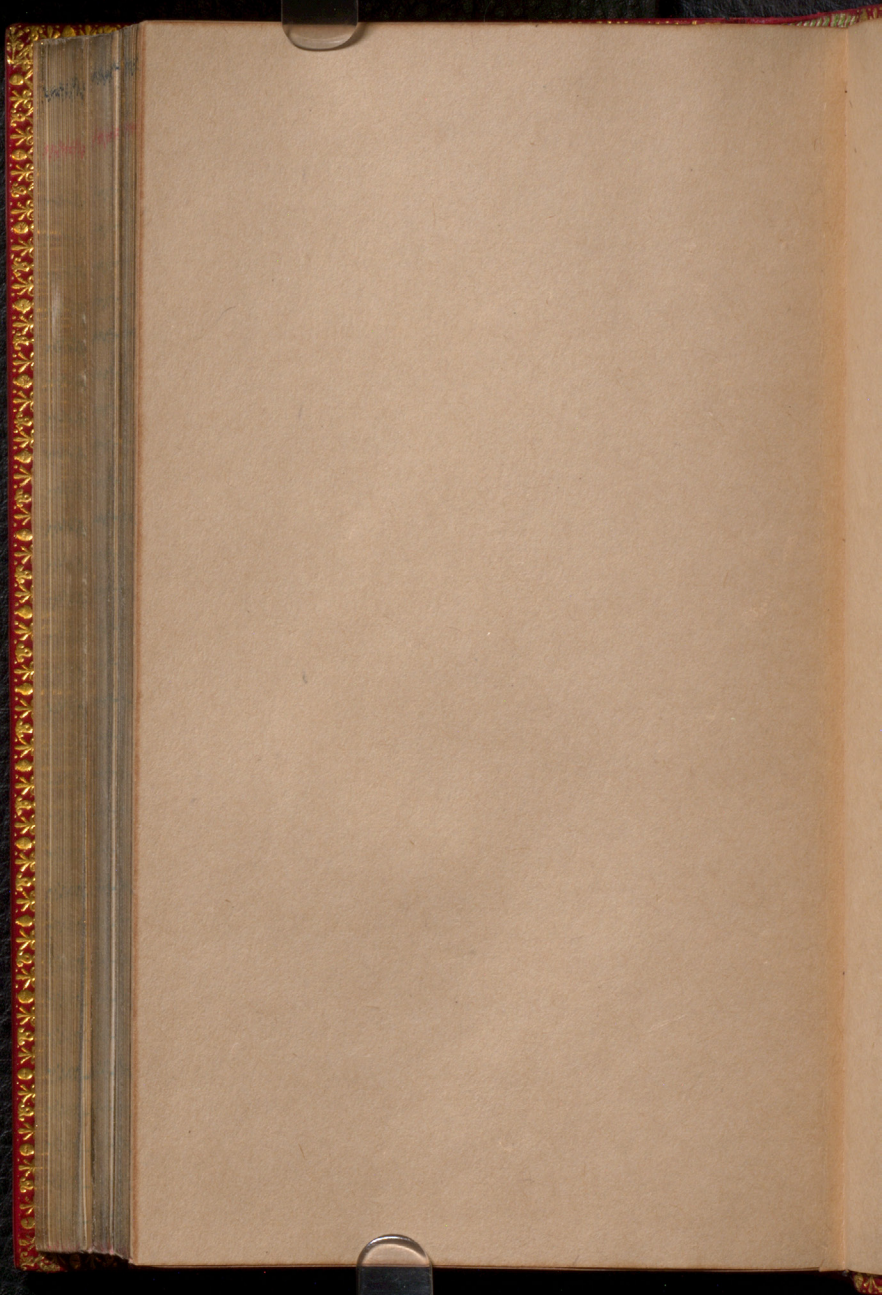
Cash Account.

191

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Jan	Bills			
3	Miss Ford		94 0	0 r r
4	Miss Rachel Smith		2 2	0
23	Keith. Harvey - Samuel.		2 2	0
27	Miss Pallane Stamford		5 5	0
4	Miss Waring		3 3	0
31	Miss Thompson.		2 2	0
Apr 2	Mr Goodbody		2 2	0
30	St. Currell		2 2	0
15	Miss Anne Williams		2 2	0
4/5	Edith M. Gold ^{2 r r r r} St. Sampson St. ¹¹⁰ 100 50		100 0	0
	Miss Robin Paris		120 0	0 r
	San Robt. Ho. Gold		52 10	0 r
	San Hugh Graham		67 10	0 r
	Whitman Road. and		100 0	0







MS

Acc. no. 302

v. 11

